THE

WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

OR

EDINBURGH AMUSEMENT.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1. 1773.

On the Inexpediency of introducing a Law for eſtabliſhing POOR'S RATES *in* Scotland.

LETTER I.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE obſerved with regrete, that ſome people in this country have been ſo blind to the intereſts of the community, or ſo faſcinated by other perhaps ſiniſter motives, as to have ſerious thoughts of introducing the tax of Poor's Rates into one part of this kingdom. Some of your correſpondents have made a few pertinent obſervations with regard to the propriety of adopting that mode of diſtributing alms (for charity it cannot be called) in that particular place, which, if ſeriouſly attended to, will not fail to produce a ſalutary influence upon the minds of the ſober part of the inhabitants thereof; but as none of them have thought proper to ſuggeſt the ſmalleſt hint of the danger that threatens the whole community, if this propoſed application to parliament ſhould be allowed to be made, and if it ſhould paſs into a law, I have taken up the pen to ſuggeſt a few hints to ſerve to awaken the attention of my unſuſpicious countrymen to an object of much greater importance to them than is generally imagined. Where all are in danger, it is the duty of every individual to exert himſelf as much as poſſible to ward off the impending blow; and that this is the caſe at preſent I hope there will be little difficulty to prove. Let this plead my excuſe for writing upon a ſubject that I happily know but in part: others who know it better will paint it in more ſtriking colours than I can do.

Poſſibly ſome may think it a little ſtrange that I ſhould ſay that the whole community are in danger of being hurt by a law that is propoſed only to affect the city of Edinburgh and its liberties, without extending farther; but thoſe who have beſtowed any attention to the hiſtory of mankind, and have marked with preciſion the gradual ſteps by which any community, or ſet of men, have aſcended from inſignificance to power and

authority, ſo as to trample upon the rights of mankind, will readily acknowledge, that this has been the general mode of introducing every deſtructive law whatever. A particular circumſtance has uſually been laid hold of to render a plauſible reaſon for introducing it in a particular place at firſt; that thus the majority of the people, thinking it did not relate to them, might beſtow little attention to it, while ſome of the leading men who would evidently be affected by it, were bribed, cajoled, or threatened, till they were brought to comply: in this ſtate it remains for ſome time, till the minds of the people become habituated to it a little, and then another plauſible pretext is laid hold of to introduce it in a ſecond, a third, and fourth place, and ſo on till the whole are brought under the moſt abject thraldom: and if the grievances attending ſuch a law be felt by thoſe who have been ſubjected to it, they join with the greater zeal to introduce it into other places, that they may be as bad as themſelves. It is by ſteps of this ſort that mankind in all ages and countries have been gradually deprived of their liberties, both civil and religous, as might eaſily be ſhewn by innumerable examples, were it neceſſary here to produce them; but few, I preſume, need to be more particularly warned of a fact that they muſt meet with in almoſt every page of the hiſtory of mankind.

With regard to the law at preſent in agitation, it is plain, that it can be the intereſt of no one to promote it but thoſe who are to have the power of levying the tax, or of adminiſtring the funds ariſing therefrom. That it is *their* intereſt no one can doubt, who has beſtowed the ſmalleſt attention to the adminiſtration of any public fund whatever, and in particular to the adminiſtration of this very fund in our neighbouring kingdom. And if it be the intereſt of the collectors and adminiſtrators of this fund to have it eſtabliſhed in this particular place, will it not likewiſe become the intereſt of thoſe who would be the adminiſtrators of the like fund in other places, to have ſuch a tax eſtabliſhed in them alſo? and, if we ſee that every body corporate purſues, with unremitting ardour, every plan that tends to enrich or render powerful the ſeveral members thereof, and, although often fruſtrated in their attempts, ſtill return to the charge whenever an opportunity occurs; if theſe facts are true, is it not evident, that if this law ſhould be allowed to take place with regard to the city of Edinburgh, it would encourage every body of men who would be benefited by this law, to hope that they alſo might in time obtain the ſame, and ſerve to awaken their invention to diſcover plauſible pretexts for introducing it among themſelves? And if ſuch a powerful body of men, whoſe views are ſteadily uniform, and whoſe ingenuity is ſharpened by the hope of gain, is put in oppoſition to the feeble and unſteady efforts of the multitude, who are for the moſt part ignorant of the real good or bad effects of any innovation that is propoſed to be made among them, and of conſequence divided in opinion, and irreſolute in their actions, I leave any one to judge what would be the reſult of ſuch a conteſt. Reaſon clearly points it out, and the unvarying experience of all ages clearly ſhows, that the people, whenever they come into that ſtate, are certainly ruined. I hope therefore that no well-meaning honeſt man will ſtand by unconcerned, believing that the preſent conteſt does not affect him; for he may be aſſured, that if the propoſed law ſhall paſs for this one place, it will not be long before it be eſtabliſhed in many others, whether it ſhall prove hurtful or beneficial to the ſtate. It therefore behoves him ſeriouſly to look forward to what may naturally be expected to be the conſequences thereof, and to take an active part on that ſide which his impartial judgment ſhall approve of.

As this letter is already of a ſufficient length for your Miſcellany, I ſhall take another opportunity of pointing out ſome of the natural and unavoidable conſequences that would attend the introducing a law for poor's rates in Scotland; in the mean time, I ſhall add no farther to the length of this epiſtle, than to obviate one objection that I foreſee will be made to one poſition above, viz. *that it cannot be the intereſt of any one to promote this law, but thoſe who collect the tax, and adminiſter the funds.* It will no doubt be ſaid, that the cauſe of humanity is concerned, and that every one who has a fellow feeling for the ſufferings of thoſe in diſtreſs is intereſted herein. I wiſh to plead the cauſe of humanity:—I wiſh to preſerve in the minds of my countrymen ſome remains of that energetic glow that ſprings from bene-

volence and true philanthropy, and not to baniſh Chriſtian charity from their boſoms intirely, as I hope to ſhow that this law has a natural tendency to do. Allow me only to obſerve, that one of the principal reaſons hinted at by your correſpondent for the voluntary contributions falling ſhort of the intended purpoſe, ſeems to ariſe from a doubt that many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh entertain, about the proper diſtribution of the ſeveral funds of money that have been given for charitable purpoſes in that metropolis. Hence I would infer, that it is incumbent upon them to give the *lieges* full ſatisfaction in that reſpect; and after their minds are freed from theſe, perhaps groundleſs apprehenſions, I make no doubt of the voluntary contributions, if proper application is made, anſwering all the purpoſes juſtly neceſſary; but if this neceſſary eclarciſſement is with held; if the inhabitants ſee their money either given away to improper objects, or the accounts thereof concealed by the adminiſtrators, even now when they can hope for nothing but by their voluntary oblations, what can they expect would be the caſe, if they were authoriſed by law to levy as much money as they pleaſed without their conſent? Is it to be expected, that by this addition to their power they will become more attentive to the juſt diſtribution of the funds, or more complaiſant to the inhabitants?

Let it not, from what I here ſay, be imagined, that I mean to bring any reflection upon the perſons in office; for I declare that I know not one of them; and am rather diſpoſed to imagine that the prejudices of the people may be groundleſs; but it is not for that the leſs neceſſary that they ſhould be undeceived: Nor does it follow, that, becauſe thoſe who at preſent may have the management of the poor's funds may be men of integrity, thoſe who ſhall ſucceed them in office, with new and enlarged powers, will always continue to be ſo.

Yours, &c. ALCIBIADES.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I wiſh not to give the ſmalleſt reaſon for having juſtly imputed to me the charge of dealing unfairly with the characters, or miſrepreſenting the conduct of any perſon or perſons whatever, I muſt beg your indulgence for making the few following obſervations, by which I mean to explain myſelf more particularly, and ſet to rights a correſpondent of yours who ſubſcribes himſelf *A Citizen*, as to ſome facts which I had repreſented in a paper ſent you a week or two ago, and as to which he ſeems to have miſunderſtood me.

That gentleman [Vol. xxi. P. 367.] obſerves, "Lyſias, in your Magazine [P. 290.], does not altogether do the kirk-treaſurer juſtice; the whole of the hundred and thirty-eight children cannot ſurely all be *baſtards*, or ſuch as come under his cognizance; ſome of them, for aught I know, might have been born in the charity work-houſe itſelf; others orphans or foundlings, whom the kirk-treaſurer never heard of; but, at any rate, ſo many children muſt be the collection of ſeveral years."

In anſwer to this you will allow me to obſerve, that Lyſias, in any of his remarks, never meant to do the kirk-treaſurer the ſmalleſt injuſtice: if, therefore, he ſhall have had the misfortune to miſapprehend facts, or be miſinformed as to any of them, he will neither be aſhamed nor unwilling to acknowledge his miſtake, when properly informed thereof; as yet he is not convinced of his having been guilty of any miſtake in preſuming to ſuppoſe that of the number of children above ſpecified by far the greater part are natural children, or, if you will, baſtards. He pretends not to ſay that all of them have come under the cognizance of the kirk-treaſurer, but muſt be forgiven for thinking, that, if they have not, they ought to have been ſo. His reaſons for thinking that the number of orphans and foundlings in the ſaid liſt is but trifling, are, that the former is a calamity which, through the goodneſs of the divine Being, more rarely happens; and of the latter, when any inſtance takes place, it is commonly taken notice of in the public papers; and we of late have heard but of few. He is ſurpriſed that it ſhould be thought by any perſon that the ſaid liſt ſhould include any that may have been born in the charity work-houſe itſelf; for, beſides the impropriety of births being in that houſe, it cannot ſurely be ſuppoſed that the managers of that charity would be guilty of ſo much inattention and miſmanagement, as to put out children

to nurſe, while the mothers within the houſe could do that office for them.

As to the queſtion whether the foreſaid number is what has been admitted within this twelvemonth, or is the collection of ſeveral years, he has to obſerve, that he is diſpoſed to preſume that the firſt is the fact, and that they are all young children at wet nurſing: what leads him to think ſo is, that not only has he been told that ſuch is the fact, but alſo that it is not to be ſuppoſed that children, in ſuch circumſtances as theſe are, are either to be continued above, if ſo long, as nine months at wet nurſing, or are to have dry nurſes without the houſe, while there are ſo many perſons within the houſe that may be ſuppoſed capable of little elſe, and at the ſame time who may be very properly, and, I dare preſume, are employed in ſuch offices. He ſhall leave it with *A Citizen* to determine whether or not the kirk-treaſurer ever took a child from the hands of its parents, or others having the charge of it, under twelve or fifteen pounds. He ſhall, however, mention what he has been aſſured is a fact; that within this ſhort time the kirk treaſurer got for one child 40 l. and for another 20 l.; both of the children did not ſurvive ſix weeks after being committed to his charge: Query, Is the 58 l. (the profit by this event) ſtated among the poor houſe funds?

Before I have done, Sir, give me leave to return you my ſincere thanks for the favour you have done me, in informing me [P. 331.] as to the nature and origin of the office of the kirk-treaſurer; from which ſtatute allow me juſt to obſerve, that as the fines, or, in other words, the ſums to be levied from ſuch delinquents, were to be appropriated *ad pios uſus*, therefore, if the kirk-treaſurer has any benefit therefrom, it muſt be on account of his being *one of the poor of the pariſh*.

Yours, &c. LYSIAS.

Edinburgh, Sept. 21.

The PLAN *of* EDUCATION *among the* ROMANS.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN all civilized countries, the education of youth has been always eſteemed a matter of the higheſt concern and importance. The time of youth is that ſeaſon of life in which the ſeeds of the nobleſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed virtues may be ſown; in which the ſoul may be readily formed to the love and admiration of whatever is truly excellent and praiſe worthy. When the formation of the young mind is made a matter of univerſal care to all the citizens, the wiſdom of a ſtate appears in the faireſt point of view. No nation of the world has been more remarkable for their wiſe policy, in the right and judicious inſtitution of youth, than the Romans. They had a moſt juſt diſcernment of the happy conſequences ariſing from the culture and improvement of the early ſeaſon of human life, and that without this no ſolid or wholeſome fruit was to be expected, as the product of riper years. It is therefore well worth our conſideration to examine into the method which they purſued, in order to train up the youth to thoſe celebrated actions, which render the hiſtory of their republic an object of admiration, and a ſchool of inſtruction to the reſt of the world.

The care of the Romans, with reſpect to the education of their children, began from their earlieſt infancy. "The virtuous matrons among our wiſer anceſtors (ſays a Roman writer) did not abandon their infants to the management of mercenary nurſes, but tenderly reared them up at their own breaſts, eſteeming the careful regulation of their children and domeſtic concerns the higheſt point of female merit." It was likewiſe cuſtomary with them to chuſe out ſome elderly female relations of approved conduct, with whom the family in general intruſted the care of their reſpective children during their infant years. This venerable perſon ſtrictly regulated not only their more ſerious purſuits, but even their very amuſements, reſtraining them by her reſpected preſence from ſaying or doing any thing contrary to decency and good manners. Thus, we are informed, Cornelia the mother of the two Gracchi, as alſo Aurelia and Attia, to whom Julius and Auguſtus Cæſar owed their reſpective births, undertook this office of family education, and trained up thoſe ſeveral noble youths to whom they were related.

This method of diſcipline was attended with one very ſingular advantage: the minds of young men were conducted found and untainted to the ſtudy of the noble arts. Accordingly, whatever

profeſſion they determined upon, whether that of arms, eloquence or law, they intirely devoted themſelves to that ſingle purſuit, and, with undiſſipated application, attained the whole compaſs of their choſen ſcience. As the great object of Roman ambition was *to ſhine in the Forum*, ſo the whole of the Roman education had an immediate reference to the appearance of the youth in that public place.

In the republican form of government, the power of eloquence is great and commanding. No citizen, of however high birth, could arrive at any degree of character or reputation, without ſignalizing himſelf by his public ſpeaking. Eloquence was equally neceſſary to the general and the pleader—a circumſtance by which the art of pleading and the art of war were cloſely connected together. A love and inclination for the Forum was therefore inſtilled into the youth from their very childhood. To govern the multitude, to propoſe laws and enforce them, to accuſe or defend magiſtrates, to gain public offices, to incite to war and ſoothe to peace: theſe could be done only by the force of eloquence. This, therefore, was the point in view, to which every other part of diſcipline and inſtruction had an immediate regard. In order to this, they accuſtomed the youths, when children, to ſpeak their own language with purity and propriety, by letting them hear nothing but the juſteſt and moſt proper phraſes.

About the age of ſix or ſeven, they were committed to the care of *literatores*, to be taught reading and writing; from them they were ſent to be taught grammar and the art of pronouncing well, as alſo to read and underſtand the poets and hiſtorians. Great men commonly entertained in their own houſes ſome eminent grammarian for this purpoſe. After ſpending ſome time in learning grammar, and in manly exerciſes, to improve their natural ſtrength of body, and acquire a healthy conſtitution, they began the cloſe ſtudy of rhetoric and philoſophy: for, in order to form an accompliſhed ſpeaker, it was abſolutely neceſſary to be acquainted with all the other arts and ſciences then known. No part of uſeful knowledge was omitted for improving and adorning the main ſtudy; and all the other arts were courted, though not with an equal paſſion.

At the age of ſeventeen years, the youths put on the *toga virilis*, or manly gown; were brought in a ſolemn manner to the Forum, and commenced the practice of the art of pleading. We learn from Cicero, that it was the parent's care to pitch upon ſome eminent pleader, on whom he made his ſon conſtantly attend, that, by diſcerning the power and effects of his oratory, he might by degrees be animated with a noble ambition for excelling in the ſame art, and have continually before him a proper pattern for imitation. In rhetoric and philoſophy they chiefly propoſed for their models the Grecians, who had reached the ſummit of excellence in thoſe purſuits. Every young man, who deſigned to make any figure, generally choſe for himſelf a particular orator of Greece for his conſtant pattern, either Lyſias, Æſchines, Hyperides, or Demoſthenes, according as his genius inclined. Him he conſtantly ſtudied, and, to render himſelf a perfect maſter of his excellence, uſed to tranſlate him into his own tongue. They gave alſo conſtant attention to the lectures of ſome eminent maſter in the famous ſects of Grecian philoſophy. A perſon of this kind they either kept in their houſe, or frequently, to improve more readily, made a journey into Greece and the leſſer Aſia, where they ſpent ſome years in the ſtudy of philoſophy under the ableſt teachers, and drew the arts of eloquence from the pureſt fountains. After having ſpent a conſiderable time in the buſineſs of tranſlating from the Greek, in declaiming and reciting, they made gradual advances to thoſe virtues and attainments which diſtinguiſh the æra of Roman glory.

None can inform us better than Cicero of the great pains neceſſary to form a good orator among the Romans; and, in one of his treatiſes, he has left us a ſketch of the ſeveral progreſſive ſteps by which he arrived at ſuch a diſtinguiſhed character for eloquence. He acquaints us, that he ſtudied the civil law with particular application under Quintus Mucius; that he was inſtructed in the ſeveral branches of philoſophy by Philo the academic, and Diodotus the ſtoic; that, not ſatisfied with attending the lectures of thoſe eminent maſters, of which there were at that time great numbers in Rome, he made a voyage into Greece and Aſia, in order to enlarge his knowledge, and embrace the whole circle of the ſciences. Accordingly he

appears by his writings to have been maſter of logic, ethics, aſtronomy, and natural philoſophy, beſides being well verſed in geometry, muſic, grammar, and, in ſhort, in every one of the fine arts; ſo that, about the one and thirtieth year of his age, he arrived at that full perfection which had ſo long engaged his whole wiſhes and endeavours, and which has been ever ſince the admiration of the world.

Thus it was that theſe maſters of the world began in the earlieſt period of life, and carried on by gradual advances a courſe of the moſt manly and virtuous education; thus the tender minds of the youth were trained up in ſubmiſſion to their parents and teachers; were warmed with the moſt generous affection to thoſe perſons who laboured for their improvement; were fired with the nobleſt ambition to do good to their country, to become its honour and its defence; and thus, by the honourable means of labour, diligence and induſtry, did they riſe to glory and renown, contemning ſloth and indolence, flying from idleneſs and intemperance, which never fail to produce the moſt diſmal effects both upon individuals and ſociety.

Yours, &c. VOLUSENUS.

Sept. 17.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FINDING that you are not unwilling to give female productions a place in your uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany, I have taken the freedom to become your correſpondent; not, indeed, with a deſign to indulge the vanity of ſeeing myſelf in print, but to give vent to my anxious heart, and to deſcribe a caſe which may not be unſerviceable to ſome others. I am ſenſible of my inability to appear among your learned and ingenious correſpondents with that gracefulneſs of attitude, and propriety of dreſs and behaviour, which they ſo juſtly deſerve: perhaps they may laugh at my awkwardneſs and ſimplicity, but I ſhall do them no harm, and only record a *ſerious fact* with as much brevity as poſſible: and I hope, Mr Printer, you will overlook my weakneſs, and not doom my piece to deſtruction on the blue cover.

I am a girl of about nineteen, the eldeſt daughter of a conſiderable farmer in the county of Fife: I received little more than a common education, and have ſpent the moſt part of my days in my father's houſe. My mother died when I was young, and the charge of the family fell into the hands of ſervants. This loſs was, however, ſoon retrieved by my father's ſecond marriage. A ſtep-mother! No; Heaven raiſed my dear mother from her grave, and bleſſed us again with all the ſweets of domeſtic love and tranquility: Children gay and healthy were added to our number; they ſprung up as willows of the brook, and appeared like olive branches round about the table. I being the eldeſt, my uſefulneſs in the family ſoon became conſiderable, eſpecially as the moſt perfect love and friendſhip reigned among us. After ſhooting up into the bloom of life, a propoſal was made of tranſplanting me from the nurſery to a neighbouring field, where my branches might be extended, and loaded with fruit. You will gueſs at my meaning.

A young wealthy farmer in the neighbourhood, after making frequent viſits, and many ſlieveleſs errands at our houſe, took me aſide one evening and declared his paſſion for me—a paſſion, he ſaid, which had not ſprung up like a muſhroom in a night, but had been in his heart for ſeveral years, and which he was neither able nor willing any longer to conceal. I need not deſcribe the tender commotion raiſed in my breaſt at this declaration: my former eſteem of his perſon was ſoon carried to a paſſionate fondneſs for his company, and ſo began to conceive hopes of ſucceſs. He is truly an agreeable young man, of a reſpectable family and character, well looked, well made, and flouriſhing in youth and health. The affair goes on, his viſits are frequent, and always acceptable. Both our parents were pleaſed with the intended alliance. His father had aſſigned him his portion, a conſiderable farm, and a handſome new dwelling-houſe. Every inviting circumſtance of proſperity opened to our view, and nothing but the ſolemnization of the nuptials appeared neceſſary to complete our temporal happineſs, for which both of us waited with an agreeable, painful ſolicitude. Thus our morning aroſe pleaſant and mild, and promiſed a fair and happy day: But, alas! let diſappointment be the motto of

all earthly profpects! the dawn fuddenly overcaft, and darkeft clouds covered the fky!

Being invited to a marriage in a neighbouring village, I obtained leave of my father to attend. The company was large and chearful, and, as ufual on fuch occafions, the youth of both fexes indulged themfelves in innocent merriment and frolic. After the matrimonial fcene was concluded, I returned home, attended with a few companions, before our family had gone to bed. Early next morning a paper, containing a dreadful charge againft me, was fixed to the door of the new married couple—I tremble at the thoughts of it—I blufh to name it! A criminal intrigue with a married man on the wedding night, at the fame village, was charged againft me in the label. Malice could fcarce have contrived a greater falfehood, or executed a piece of more infernal villainy! The report went to my heart like the keeneft dagger, and ftruck my dear parents with the utmoft conftemation. Bathed in tears, they adjured me to declare the truth, and in tears I folemnly proteftted my innocence. The circumftances of the ftory, and the manner in which it was told, foon convinced them of its forgery. But, what was ftill worfe than all this, my lover in a few days made me a vifit; a vifit to vifit me no more! I again folemnly declared my innocence of the crime laid to my charge, and propofed to call my female companions to atteft that I was not one minute from their company the whole evening. But all my declarations and remonftrances were in vain! I muft now, faid he, take my final leave of you; *I firmly believe every word in the paper:* aflert and fwear what you will, no adultrefs fhall ever come into my bofom; I am forry that you have ruined yourfelf." Having faid this he left the room, and has never fpoken to me fince.

This, Mr Printer, is precifely the matter of fact, and I fhall leave your readers to make their own reflections on it, and find out the perfon who has brought me to ruin. I am in no hefitation to determine; the plot was not fo deeply laid as to become proof againft detection, or at leaft the ftrongeft fufpicion. He may expect to efcape with impunity, but omnifcient Heaven will plead the caufe of injured virtue and innocence. To have cut my throat would not have been more unkind than to make me furvive my reputation, and to render me fo odious to the world. But conficence is my bofom friend, and acquits me fully. But Oh! my broken-hearted parents! It will bring down my father's grey hairs with forrow to the grave!

Yours, &c. *The unhappy*

HONESTA.

September 22.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS one of the principal defigns of your periodical publication evidently appears to be the recommendation and encouragement of virtue and religion, by exhibiting them in their own amiable and attractive light, and of expofing vice in all its uglinefs and deformity; in order to infpire your readers with a fincere love and eftteem for the one, and hearty hatred and averfion to the other, every true lover of virtue muft approve of, and applaud the generous fcheme; and fuch as have time and talents cannot furely employ their leifure hours to better purpofe than in contributing what lies in their power towards fuch a benevolent undertaking. But not to weary you or myfelf with a tedious impertinent preamble, I fhall come to the fubject for which I principally intend this epiftle, without any further delay.

There is a barbarous and inhuman practice, exceeding common in this age, and, however lightly it may be regarded by the fons of levity and diffipation, the infidel and abandoned debauchee, is, nevertheleis, in the judgment of all the wifer and better part of mankind, an evil of the moft malignant nature in itfelf, while, at the fame time, it is attended with the moft direful and unhappy confequences. What I mean is, the feduction of young, unfufpecting and innocent girls from the paths of virtue, under the pretence of honeft and honourable love, and the moft fincere and inviolable attachment. With what aflduity and perfeverance do thefe libertine wretches profecute their wicked purpofe? What promifes and engagements of eternal love and conftancy do they not utter? And, to crown all, with what folemn oaths and imprecations do they not bind themfelves to complete their mutual blifs, and fecure the continuance of it by lawful and honeft marriage?

Thus the wretch goes on from one villainous ſtep to another, till he finds that he has made a ſufficient impreſſion on the heart of the too credulous and unſuſpecting fair, and then, like an inſidious pick-pocket, watches and ſeizes the unguarded moment, and robs her of that which every virtuous woman eſteems dearer to her than life, her virtue and honour. Not long has he enjoyed his inglorious triumph, till ſatiety and diſguſt ſucceed his unhallowed raptures, and then all his fondneſs and complaiſance are for ever gone; all his vows and promiſes evaniſh into empty air; the poor unhappy woman is abandoned and left a prey to the moſt excruciating and tormenting reflections of her own mind, the upbraidings and ſtings of a guilty conſcience: Like the ſweet bluſhing roſe, pulled up by ſome wanton hand, which, after being enjoyed for a little, is thrown regardleſsly away, and ſuffered to wither and die in ſome obſcure corner, or perhaps to rot on a dunghill. What tongue can expreſs the atrociouſneſs of ſuch complicated villainy? What language deſcribe the deformity of it? Whether it be conſidered as an impudent inſult againſt the ſtanding laws of heaven, or as barbarous and cruel to the betrayed fair one; whether it be regarded as the ſource of preſent miſery, or as attended with an almoſt endleſs train of the moſt diſtreſſing conſequences; from the force of truth it muſt be confeſſed, that it has ſo much of the malignity of hell in it, as to fill every honeſt mind with horror and deteſtation at its diſingenuous author.

What title can the man pretend to have to the character of a Chriſtian, who can wantonly and deliberately violate the laws of his religion, and trample on the authority of its bleſſed Author? What right can he claim to the privileges of ſociety, who, by his conduct, declares himſelf an enemy to it, by ſhewing the greateſt contempt for its wiſe laws, and impudently breaking through its prudent regulations? Is he not a ſtranger to every noble and generous feeling of the human heart, who can behold, with a ſavage indifference, all the miſery which his treachery and perfidy has brought on the woman that doats on him, whom of all others he pretended moſt to admire and love?—Robbed by him of her innocence, honour and reputation, expoſed to the reſentment of her juſtly offended parents and friends, to the ungenerous inſults of her enemies and rivals, to the contempt and neglect of an uncharitable world; helpleſs and hopeleſs, without money, and without friends, what can ſhe do? Alas! mad with reſentment, and hurried on by deſpair, is it matter of ſurpriſe if the conſequence ſhould prove tragical and fatal?—This woman too was perhaps the daughter of his beſt friend, or the neareſt relation of his kindeſt and moſt generous benefactor; and thus he wounds, in the moſt tender and ſenſible part, the man whom, in duty and gratitude, he ought to have obliged, honoured and loved. Ah! cruel and unfeeling, faithleſs and ungrateful man! fitter to be a companion to the more gentle ſavages of the deſarts and of the woods, than a member of a rational, polite and civilized ſociety. Ah! defective or ill adminiſtered laws of our country! Shall the poor pitiful pilferer, who only purloins a ſmall portion of his neighbour's goods, be doomed to a painful and ignominious death? and ſhalt thou, laden with all thy guilt and baſeneſs, not only eſcape with impunity, but come off exulting in thy unmanly victory, and boaſting of thy inglorious triumph? But remember, O fool! that thy triumphing, like that of other ſucceſsful wickedneſs, is but only for a moment, and though at preſent divine juſtice may ſeem to thee to be faſt aſleep, the time will come when thou ſhalt find it terribly awake; and then no maſks or diſguiſes, no evaſive excuſes will avail thee; for the Judge of all the earth will certainly do right, and thy crimes ſhall receive a ſentence proportioned to their juſt demerits, if a timely repentance intervene not.

But the miſchief does not end with the preſent time. The illegitimate offſpring often inherit their father's vices, which, like ſcrophulous diſeaſes, deſcend from father to ſon for many generations, and through want of proper education and due care in the regulation of their paſſions, and cultivation of their youthful minds, inſtead of being uſeful members of ſociety, they become the plagues and ſcourges of it.

I have only hinted at ſome few of the more obvious evils reſulting from this wicked practice, in hopes that, if you are ſo good as allow this a place in your uſeful Miſcellany, ſome one or other of your more learned and judicious correſpon-

dents will take up arms in the cauſe of virtue and humanity, by expoſing theſe ſons of licentiouſneſs in a juſt light, and by repreſenting to the fair the dreadful and inevitable miſery that attends placing any confidence in their oaths and engagements.

Yours, &c. IGNOTUS.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON reading your ſhort *innuendo* on the cover of No. viii. Vol. xxi. of your Weekly Paper, where you complain that your literary correſpondents have fallen off, and that you, in conſequence, are obliged to ranſack foreign productions for the amuſement of your readers, I was really concerned for the welfare of your Publication. I am well aware, that if I declared myſelf capable of furniſhing you frequently with a good *eſſay*, ſome ſnarling envious critic would tear it immediately to pieces, and endeavour to put a ſtop to my future lucubrations; but ſo far am I from being of this vain-glorious ſpirit, that I ſcarcely believe my talents are of ſuch an exalted nature as to ſtir up the envy of any worthleſs ſcribbler. To convince you, Mr Printer, and your readers, of the truth of this aſſertion, I need only tell you, that though I have been a frequent correſpondent, yet I never was attacked by any of your *ſublime* authors but *once*, and ſo ſevere was the blaſt, that it almoſt put a period to my *authoriſing* exiſtence. Ever ſince, I have endeavoured to behave myſelf with that ſpecies of diſcretion, which can only carry a man ſafe through the world, and your Magazine. This diſcretion is called by Dr Swift a ſort of lower prudence, which is neceſſary at all times, and which prompts me, inſtead of concluding this eſſay with ſomething of mine own, to ſend you the following ſtory, as related by the above-mentioned facetious writer; by which, as he expreſſeth it, the force of worldly diſcretion, and the bad conſequences of the want of that virtue will ſtrongly appear.

" Coruſodes, an Oxford ſtudent, and a farmer's ſon, was never abſent from prayers or lecture, nor once out of his *college* after *Tom* had tolled. He ſpent every day ten hours in his cloſet, in reading his courſes, dozing, clipping papers, or darning his ſtockings, which laſt he performed to admiration. He could be ſoberly drunk, at the expence of others, with *college ale*, and at thoſe ſeaſons was always moſt devout. He wore the ſame gown five years without draggling or tearing. He never once looked into a play-book or a poem. He read Virgil and Ramus in the ſame cadence, but with a very different taſte. He never underſtood a jeſt, or had the leaſt conception of wit.

" For one ſaying, he ſtands in renown to this day. Being with ſome other ſtudents over a pot of ale, one of the company ſaid ſo many pleaſant things, that the reſt were much diverted, only Coruſodes was ſilent and unmoved.—When they parted, he called this merry companion aſide, and ſaid, " Sir, ' I perceive by your often ſpeaking, and ' our friends laughing, that you ſpoke ' many jeſts, and you could not but ob- ' ſerve my ſilence; but, Sir, this is my ' humour; I never make a jeſt myſelf, ' nor ever laugh at another man's."

Coruſodes, thus endued, got into holy orders; having, by the moſt extreme parſimony, ſaved 34 l. out of a very beggarly fellowſhip, went up to London, where his ſiſter was a waiting-woman to a lady; and ſo good a ſolicitor, that, by her means, he was admitted to read prayers in the family twice a-day at ten ſhillings a month. He had now acquired a low, obſequious, awkward bow, and a talent of groſs flattery, both in and out of ſeaſon; he would ſhake the butler by the hand: he taught the page his *catechiſm*; and was ſometimes admitted to dine at the ſteward's table. In ſhort, he got the good word of the whole family, and was recommended by my lady for chaplain to ſome other noble houſes, by which his revenue (beſides vails) amounted to about 30 l. a-year. His ſiſter procured him a ſcarf from my lord, who had a ſmall deſign of gallantry upon her; and, by his lordſhip's ſolicitation, he got a lectureſhip in town of 60 l. a-year, where he preached conſtantly in perſon, in a grave manner, with an audible voice, a ſtile eccleſiaſtic, and the matter (ſuch as it was) well ſuited the intellectuals of his hearers. Some time after, a country-living fell in my lord's diſpoſal; and his lordſhip, who had now ſome encouragement given him of ſucceſs in his amour, beſtowed the living on Coruſodes; who ſtill kept his lectureſhip and reſidence in town; where

he was a conſtant attendant at all meetings relating to charity, without ever contributing farther than his frequent pious exhortations. If any woman of better faſhion in the pariſh happened to be abſent from church, they were ſure of a viſit from him in a day or two, to chide and to dine with them.

" He had a ſelect number of poor conſtantly attending at the ſtreet-door of his lodgings, for whom he was a common ſolicitor to his former patroneſs, dropping in his own half-crown among the collections, and taking it out when he diſpoſed of the money. At a perſon of quality's houſe he would never ſit down till he was thrice bid, and then upon the corner of the moſt diſtant chair. His whole demeanour was formal and ſtarched, which adhered ſo cloſe, that he could never ſhake it off in his higheſt promotions.

" His lord was now in high employment at court, and attended by him with the moſt abject aſſiduity; and his ſiſter being gone off with child to a private lodging, my lord continued his graces to Corntodes, got him to be a chaplain in ordinary, and in due time a pariſh in town, and a *dignity in the church*.

" He paid his *curates* punctually at the loweſt ſalary, and partly out of the communion money; but gave them good advice in abundance. He married a citizen's widow, who taught him to put out ſmall ſums at *ten per cent.* and brought him acquainted with jobbers in 'change alley. By her dexterity he ſold the clerkſhip of his pariſh when it became vacant.

" He kept a miſerable houſe; but the blame was laid wholly upon *madam*; for the good doctor was always at his *books*, or viſiting the ſick, or doing other offices of charity and piety in his pariſh.

" He treated all his inferiors of the clergy with a moſt ſanctified pride; was rigorouſly and univerſally cenſorious upon all his brethren of the gown, on their firſt appearance in the world, and while they continued meanly preferred, but gave large allowance to the laity of high rank or great riches, uſing neither eyes nor ears for their faults. He was never ſenſible of the leaſt corruption in *courts*, *parliaments*, or *miniſtries*, but made the moſt favourable conſtructions of all public proceedings; and power, in whatever hands, or whatever party, was always ſure of his moſt charitable opinion. He had many wholeſome maxims, ready to excuſe all miſcarriages of ſtate: *Men were but men; erunt vitia donec homines;* and, *quod ſupra nos, nil ad nos;* with ſeveral others of equal weight.

" It would lengthen my paper beyond meaſure, to trace out the whole ſyſtem of his conduct; his dreadful apprehenſions of Popery; his great moderation towards diſſenters of all denominations; with hearty wiſhes, that by yielding ſomewhat on both ſides, there might be a general union among Proteſtants; his ſhort, inoffenſive ſermons, in his turns at court, and the matter exactly ſuited to the preſent juncture of prevailing opinions; the arts he uſed to obtain a mitre, by writing againſt Epiſcopacy, and the proofs he gave of his loyalty, by palliating or defending the murder of a martyred prince.

" Endued with all theſe accompliſhments, we leave him in the full career of ſucceſs, mounting faſt towards the top of the ladder eccleſiaſtical, which he hath a fair probability to reach, without the merit of one ſingle virtue; moderately ſtocked with the leaſt valuable parts of erudition; utterly devoid of all *taſte*, *judgment*, or *genius*; and in his grandeur, naturally chuſing to hawl up others after him, whoſe accompliſhments moſt reſemble his own, except his beloved ſons, nephews, or other kindred be in competition; or, laſtly, except his inclinations be diverted by thoſe who have power to mortify or farther advance him."

Thus, Sir, I have got to the end of this ſtory, which is a plain inſtance out of a thouſand of the reward beſtowed upon thoſe who have intereſt with the powerful, but little *genius* or *taſte*; who love to practiſe mean, ſilly, and ſiniſter ends, that ſo they may wriggle themſelves into the favour of their ſuperiors; and ſuch, when once raiſed to ſome eminence, do all that lies in their power to depreſs thoſe of inferior ſtation, but who are poſſeſſed of qualifications as ſuperior to theſe flattering ſycophants, and proud *nothings*, as the light of the ſun is to that of a candle. I ſhall ſend you the contraſt of the above ſtory as ſoon as convenient, if you think this letter deſerves a place; in the mean time I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. PHILOPOEMEN.

Edin. Sept. 1. 1773.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

Arida nutrix. HOR.

SIR,

AMONG the many reaſons given for *matrimonial incontinency*, which, in theſe modern times, is become ſo prevalent, I think there is a principal one, which I do not remember to have ſeen taken notice of by any perſon who has delivered his ſentiments on that ſubject. What I mean is, the preſent pernicious cuſtom that female parents have in putting their children into the hands of nurſes negligently or injudiciouſly choſen. Not only the variety of tempers among us, but alſo the great variety of humour in the very ſelf-ſame perſon at different hours, without any intervening accident to ſour him but the mere effect of temper, derive their ſource from this growing evil; and, in proportion as luxury and effeminacy increaſe, which they ſeem to do with haſty ſtrides, ſo much the more may we expect to ſee it ſpread the wider.

The Spectator, after deſcribing the many inconveniencies attending the practice of hiring nurſes, has theſe words: "Many inſtances, ſays he, may be produced from good authority, and daily experience, that children actually ſuck in the ſeveral paſſions and depraved inclinations of their nurſes, as anger, malice, fear, melancholy, ſadneſs, deſire, and averſion;" to which black catalogue I think he might have added luſt. He then mentions ſeveral inſtances from *Diodorus*, particularly the emperor *Nero*, who received ſuch a habit of drinking from his drunken nurſe, that the people, inſtead of *Tiberius Nero*, called him *Biberius Nero*; and *Caligula*, his predeceſſor, whoſe nurſe uſed to moiſten the nipples of her breaſt with blood to make him take the better hold of them, which (ſays Diodorus) was the cauſe that made him ſo blood thirſty and cruel all his life-time after.

It is not without good reaſon thought that the good or ill qualities of the milk have a conſiderable influence on the mind and body, and contribute as much as any thing towards framing a ſimilitude of temper and diſpoſition in the one, as well as of ſtrength and beauty in the other. The ſame obſervation likewiſe holds in beaſts as well as the human ſpecies. What madneſs is it then to leave a body and a mind, formed upon noble and generous principles, to be corrupted by the baſer mixture and alloy of a ſtranger's milk! eſpecially if the nurſe (which for the moſt part happens) ſhould prove diſhoneſt, intemperate, or lewd. The choice of a nurſe, by our modern ladies, is the leaſt of their cares: they generally think that the pains in bearing are ſufficient, without the additional trouble and burden in nurſing; and as ſoon as the poor babe is brought into the world, they give it up to a woman, who, as the above-mentioned author ſays, is (ten thouſand to one) neither in health nor good condition, neither ſound in mind nor body, and who has neither honour nor reputation to maintain, but more regard for money than for the ſoundneſs of the child.

I know that, in many places of the country, it is no uncommon thing for the mother to put her new-born infant into the hands of a woman who has had one or more baſtard children, whoſe fathers (on account of her eaſy virtue) were very uncertain. Any of the maid-ſervants who at that time is ſo lucky as to have a child to the *valet de chambre*, is commonly pitched upon to ſuckle young *Maſter*. In towns again, where the intercourſe betwixt the ſexes can be indulged with more ſecrecy and freedom, you will hardly meet with a nurſe who is not very liberal of her favours to every fool who will purchaſe them. Hence the child, whether male or female, imbibes the vices of the nurſe; and it is no wonder that we every day hear of marriage-bed infidelities and divorces; for the love of variety, which is inherent in (I may ſay) the half-mother of the child, is communicated with her milk, and will ever accompany it in a greater or leſs degree through life.

This is a melancholy conſideration, Mr Printer; but I am afraid the preſent method of nurſing is the principal ſource of all the evils I have pointed out.—An elegant author ſays, "that conſtitution, education, cuſtom of the country, reaſon, and the like cauſes, may improve or abate the ſtrength of our paſſions, but ſtill the ſeeds remain, which are ever-ready to ſprout forth upon the leaſt encouragement."—There is a ſtory of a good religious man, who, having been bred with the milk of a goat, was very

modeſt in public, from a careful reflection he made on his actions, but he frequently had an hour in ſecret wherein he had his frolics and capers. If children were allowed to ſuck the aſſes, cows, ewes, or, in ſhort, any other animal, I have not the leaſt doubt but that they would partake of their nature and diſpoſition. When I have beheld a man of a ſober and temperate character fall into intemperate rage upon ſlight provocation, and that even in a public aſſembly, I have traced his life to his nurſe, and found that he received his firſt nouriſhment from the boſom of one of thoſe ladies who were concerned in the Britiſh fiſhery. I never yet ſaw an inſtance in the courſe of my obſervation where the vices of the nurſe were not faithfully implanted in the child when at the breaſt: but, in the examination of faults, people ſhould always look at home. Therefore, although I ſhould be deemed an Egotiſt (like a certain lively author, who has woven all his bodily infirmities into his works), I muſt confeſs that immoral nouriſhment has had very ill effects upon the blood of me who now write you. My firſt ſupport of life was indeed from the breaſt of my own mother, a woman of virtue and piety; but a fit of ſickneſs diſabled her from perfecting that good office towards me, and I was, for want of time to chuſe better, put into the hands of a woman of not the ſtricteſt chaſtity, and it is to this unfortunate accident I attribute that I have not all the averſion I ought to thoſe who treſpaſs in that way. To carry the obſervation yet further: As a naturaliſt I muſt own (from my woeful experience), that creatures of my nurſe's quality, as well as inclination, have been very often more pleaſing in my eyes than women of a ſuperior order: however, the dangers and inconveniencies attending ſuch connections have now, in a great meaſure, deſtroyed the ill qualities of my nurſe's milk.

For a mother to bring forth a child, and then immediately to diſmiſs it; to ſupport and nouriſh in the womb what ſhe neither knew nor ſaw, and to deny it that nouriſhment when ſhe comes to ſee it endued with perfect life, and imploring her aſſiſtance, is moſt unnatural. Can any perſon think that nature ſhould have furniſhed women with thoſe two beautiful excreſcences for ornament only, and not rather for the ſupport and ſuſtenance of their children? It is impoſſible. But (ſay they) if the child lives and thrives, what matter whoſe milk it is? Why don't they ſay, what matter of whoſe body it is born, or of whoſe blood and ſpirits it conſiſts? The one queſtion is as rational as the other. But, beſides all this, there is another conſideration not to be overlooked: that bond of love and tenderneſs which nature ties between the mother and child inſenſibly decays, and is at laſt diſſolved; and we hear no more of that impatience and ſolicitude, which would otherwiſe diſcover itſelf, than if the object of it were in the grave. The thoughts and inclinations of the infant are likewiſe apt to fix and center in the perſon from whom it has derived its nouriſhment, and with whom it has been moſt converſant. What after-love children thus educated may ſhow their parents, it would ſeem, is, in a great meaſure, owing rather to cuſtom and opinion than to a true principle of nature.

To conclude: I am ſorry to obſerve, that are there now-a days numberleſs inſtances of *matrimonial incontinency*, even among the lower claſs of people, owing, without doubt, to the examples ſet before them by their ſuperiors, in every thing that tends to encourage it. The mechanic, whoſe weekly income is ſcarcely able decently to ſupport himſelf and family, muſt have a miſtreſs, while his wife and poor children are left to ſhift for themſelves. On the other hand, there are many wives, outwardly chaſte and pious Chriſtians (for what vices may not be committed under the cloak of religion!), who, pretending indiſpoſition and other accidents, perſuade the good-natured man to ſend the child to nurſe, in order that ſhe may carry on her unhallowed amours with more freedom and conveniency, when the poor infant is brought up by one of the moſt abandoned of her ſex, in a manner too ſhocking to be deſcribed.

Theſe, Mr Printer, ſeem to me to be the conſequences of that abominable cuſtom of giving out children to nurſe; and as it daily increaſes, even among thoſe who are ſcarcely able to afford it, we may, in a few years hence, ſay with the Greek poet Menander, *There is no one in this country knows his father; the ſon only ſuſpects, or at beſt believes who is the man.*

I ſhould be glad to ſee it baniſhed

theſe kingdoms, except in caſes of abſolute neceſſity; and wiſhing that ſome of your more able correſpondents would deliver their ſentiments on this matter, I remain, Yours, &c. FABIUS.

Edinburgh, Sept. 25.

[As we have been favoured by a worthy friend with the following paper, which had long eſcaped the reſearches of our hiſtorians, we doubt not but our inſerting it will be very acceptable to our curious readers.]

COPY *of an Original Paper, entitled on the back*, Proceſs of the Earl of BOTHWELL's Divorce, *Feb.* 21. 1565.

THE twenty-ane day of Februar, the zeir of God IM VC and ſextye fyve zeirs, anent the ſupputatioun and verefication of the degreis of conſanguinitie, attening in dowbill fordis of conſanguinitie: In the quhilkis diſpenſatioun paſſit betwixt an noble and mychtie lord James Hepburne, erle Bodwell, lord Crichtoun, Halis and Liddiſdail, great admiral of the haill realm of Scotland, &c. and ane nobill an mychtie lady Jane Gordoun, ſiſter-germane to an nobill and mychtie lord George erle of Huntlie, lord Gordoun, &c. ſic proceſs was uſitt as after followis:

The ſupputatioun and ennumeration of the ſaid degreis, &c.

George ſecund erle of Huntlie and firſt of that name, beand the ſtoke.

Margaret Gordoun counteſs of Bodwell, dochter to the ſaid erle of Huntlie.—Erle Bodwell her ſon, ane.—Erle Bodwell his ſon, that died at Flodoun, twa.—Patrick erle Bodwell his ſon, quha laſt deceſſit in Dumfries, three.—James now erle Bodwell, his ſon the, ford.

Alexander the third erle of Huntlie, and ſecund of that name, ſon to the ſaid George erle of Huntlie, and brother to the ſaid Margaret counteſs Bodwell, ane.—Johne lord Gordoun her ſon, twa.—George the ford erle of Huntlie, and ſecund of that name, his ſon, three.——And Jane Gordoun his dochter, the ford.

Item, Elizabeth Gordoun counteſs of Marſheal, dochter to the firſt George lord and erle of Huntlie, and ſiſter to the ſaid Margaret counteſs of Bodwell, ane.—Robert Keith maſter of Marſheal, her ſon, twa.—Elizabeth Keith counteſs of Huntlie, his dochter, three.——And Jane Gordoun, her dochter, the ford.

And ſwa one the fadderis ſyde attening in fordis of conſanguinitie.——And ſwa upone her modir ſyde attening in fordis of conſanguinitie.

DEPOSITIONES teſtium juratorum in præſentia magiſtri Alexandri Forreſt rectoris de Logy-Montros, protho-notarii, ſecretariique et datarii reverendiſſimi domini, et domini Joannis archiepiſcopi Sanctæ Andreæ, legati, &c. in numeratione graduum retro ſcriptorum. Apud Edinburgh, in cubiculo domini commendatarii de Lundoris, viceſimo primo die menſis Februarii, anno 1565, talis fuit examinatio. In primis, Jacobus Dunbar de Tarbat, teſtis juratus et examinatus, deponit in numerationem graduum eſſe veram, prout in retroſcripta ſcedula continetur.

Alexander Dunbar de Kilboyak, teſtis juratus et examinatus, deponit conformiter priori, qui novit omnes gradus excepto ſtirpe.

Jacobus Keith de Schelis, teſtis juratus et examinatus, deponit conformiter præcedentibus teſtibus.

Monanus Hogg de Bleredryne, teſtis juratus et examinatus, deponit conformiter priori teſti in omnibus.

Quas quidam depoſitiones teſtium predictorum, ego magiſter Alexander Forreſt, rector de Logy-Montros, prothonotarius ac datarius prædicti reverendiſſimi domini Johannis Sancti Andreæ archiepiſcopi, ac legati, mediis ſuis juramentis corporaliter, recepi, et in his ſcriptis redegi, teſtantibus meis ſigno et ſubſcriptione manualibus, ut moris eſt in ſimilibus, anno, menſe, die quibus ſupra, inſtante venerabili patre, Johanni domino commendatario de Lundoris, pro parte præfati nobilis domini comitis de Bodwell; et Alexandro Dunbar de Kilboyak, pro parte dictæ Jeannæ Gordoun, procuratoribus ſuis literatorie conſtitutis.

A. Forreſt, protho-notarius et datarius præfati domini reverendiſſimi domini legati.

ATTESTOR.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

Let the ſtricken deer go weep.
SHAKESPEARE.

SIR,

TO convince you, by indiſputable evidence, that I have lately demeaned myſelf like a *gentleman*, and a man of *honour*; or, in other words, that I have acted like a perſon of *quality*, I ſhall

now communicate to you my conduct and behaviour ſince I became poſſeſſed of my uncle's fortune—now augmented by the deceaſe of another relation.

As ſoon as I heard the *old fellow* was dead, and that I was heir to his eſtate, I turned my old grandmother, who lived with me in the capacity of a houſe-keeper, to the door, and never would allow her to enter ſince:—ſhe is now in the pariſh poor houſe. I immediately purchaſed a genteel carriage, with ſuitable horſes;—hired a dozen of footmen; and ſoon after engaged as many miſtreſſes—whom I keep in a convenient place, called my SERAGLIO. Thither, like the grand ſultan of the eaſt, I frequently repair to ſpend in *amorous dalliance* the hours. I had at firſt only *one* beautiful damſel—whom I diſcharged on her throwing the tea-pot at my head, becauſe I refuſed to buy her a hundred pounds worth of trinkets ſhe had taken a *fancy* for. I had afterwards reaſon to think ſhe had been as liberal towards ſome other perſon as myſelf, as I found it neceſſary to apply to Dr Valerian for ſome of his *ſpecific pills*, as he calls them; though he made but a *lame* cure of me at laſt; and I ſtill fear that the twinges I now feel, though denominated gouty, are complicated with ſome *reliques* of the preceding diſorder, and that the termination of the ſame are thereby procraſtinated. Here are more *Greek* words for the contemplation of the Macaroni mentioned in my eſſay, Vol. xxi. P. 311.; who ſays, in his letter, that he had conſulted the *Greek Lexicon*, but could not *find* any ſuch words; from whence he aſſerted, that, though I attempted to write *Greek*, it was very evident I was not *proficient* in that language.

I am told that this *grammarian* belongs to a ſociety which has been formed ever ſince the alarming appearance of HONESTUS, with a view to *ſilence* my vociferous and piercing incubrations; but that, notwithſtanding their various meetings for that purpoſe, and the united aid of their *ſeveral noddles*, they have never been able to compoſe any thing which you have thought worthy to admit beyond the limits of your *blue cover*, while every ſucceeding number of HONESTUS has filled them with *aſtoniſhment* and *terror*, in finding him ſuch a *ſuperior* and *intrepid* combatant.

That my ſeveral eſſays have been thought to contain but little merit by many readers is not very ſurpriſing. A very *worthy* and *ſenſible* gentleman, lately arrived from his tour through England, was obſerving, the other night, as I quaffed a tankard with him, that the celebrated writings of TRISTRAM SHANDY (to which he thinks mine *ſimilar*) were deemed *nonſenſe* when *firſt* preſented to the inſpection of thoſe among whom he *reſided*, till their more favourable reception at London (the general rendezvous of men of genius) has cauſed them to be admired ever ſince by thoſe very readers who have not *ſenſe* enough to comprehend them:—and ſuch (added he) you will find to be the caſe with your preſent numbers, till they appear *envoluméd* in the center of the metropolis.

To return to my former ſubject.—I am very liberal in giving commiſſions to my ſeveral tradeſmen, which I never intend to pay for. One of them had the *impudence* to enter my room the other morning (he had bribed my ſervant with half a-crown) with a bill in his hand, containing a demand upon me for a hundred pounds, whom I ordered my man John to turn immediately down ſtairs—give him a hearty drubbing for his *inſolence*—and then ſhut the gate upon him. This fellow has ſince ſent me a petition, ſetting forth, in very humiliating terms, that he and his family are *ſtarving* for want of bread (*as he expreſſes it*), which petition I conſigned to a particular uſe, without giving myſelf the trouble to read to the end of it, or to return any anſwer thereto. He has ſince that ſent his wife (a very *perſonable* woman) to plead in his behalf; to whoſe complaint I promiſed to attend (though I did not *mean* to do it), provided ſhe would indulge me with a *particular favour*; at the mention of which ſhe immediately retired, to my no ſmall aſtoniſhment. You ſee what it is to be a *great man*, Mr Printer. There has been no leſs than a dozen of theſe *raſcals*, whom I have *obliged* with my cuſtom, at my gate this morning.—to all of whom my porter has given the ſame reply, viz. *that I was not at home*; though, at the ſame time, they ſaw me looking over the window. We great men, Sir, are aſhamed of nothing. Such a *ſhabby fellow* as an *author*, a *printer*, or a *publiſher*, would perhaps *bluſh* to behave in a ſimilar manner; but

gentlemen, Sir, have more *honour* and *ſpirit* than to be ſo daſtardly.

I have already ſeveral *dependents*, ſome of whom I am obliged, from certain political conſiderations, to admit every morning into my anti-chamber, where they ſaunter about for two or three hours, till they are *weary* with waiting, and then retire without ſeeing me, on being acquainted that I beg the *favour* of their calling on me in the evening (when they are ſure to be told, *I am not at home*), or that I am extremely ill of the gout; or they are diſmiſſed with ſome ſimilar excuſe. The reſt of my *ſuppliants* are never admitted within the verge of my court-yard; and thoſe who have the impertinence to *write* to me never receive any anſwer to their letters. I have juſt promiſed to procure a commiſſion in the army for a perſon to whom I have had occaſion to apply for his intereſt with reſpect to my enſuing parliamentary election; which, as I have now *obtained*, I ſhall never think any more about him. I don't know whether or not I ſhould have conducted myſelf with ſo much *dignity*, had it not been for my former intimacy with *Sir John Fordcaſtle*.

Laſt night I was viſited by my lord ———, who, before I became a *great man*, would not ſpeak to me. He told me there were odd doings in the cabinet at St James's, and that a war with France and Spain would certainly ſoon enſue, however much our miniſtry endeavoured to ward off the blow. His lordſhip was pleaſed to ſay, that, if ever I was appointed *prime miniſter* (which he hoped would be *very early*), that political affairs in this kingdom, as well as throughout all Europe, would wear a more advantageous aſpect than they have done for a long time paſt;—and he added, that the name of HONESTUS was very much revered at *court*, as well as in all patriotic and political ſocieties in general—where my addreſſes to the freemen of this corporation have been read in your Magazine, and received univerſal approbation. His lordſhip (of whom I have the *beſt opinion*) alſo promiſed to ſupport my election in oppoſition to Sir John, who has done ſomething to diſguſt him.

I was laſt Tueſday appointed one of his m——y's juſtices of the peace for the county of ———; and I aſſure you, Mr Printer, my brother juſtices have complimented me very much on the integrity and judgment diſplayed in the courſe of my juſticiary proceedings. I ſhall only mention *one* inſtance, to prove how very *deſerving* I am of their *applauſe*. A fellow was brought before me this morning, indicted for *ſtealing* a game cock. The cock, it appeared, had *run into his houſe*, where his neighbour, the owner, found it *juſt after*, accompanied by a conſtable, who immediately charged him with a *robbery*. As ſoon as he was brought before me, I ordered him to be *committed*. The fellow deſired he might be *heard*—might be allowed to plead in his defence; but I underſtood, Sir, the nature of my office and my dignity *too well* to permit him.—" Sirrah (ſaid I to him) I want *no proof* of your *villainy*,—your *countenance* betrays you; and you'll certainly be *tranſported*, on this occaſion, for *felony*."—(To my clerk) " Make out his MITTIMUS. Away with him to the county-goal;"—and away they hauled him accordingly. You ſee what it is to be one of the *quorum*, Mr Printer. All my brother juſtices pay me the greateſt deference and reſpect, becauſe they know me to be a *learned man*, and one that can both *read* and *write*.

This morning John came to let me know that my brother duelliſt [Vol. xx. P. 175.] deſired to be admitted to my preſence. I ordered him to be introduced. He *trembled* very much as he entered the room, and his legs ſeemed to *quake* like an aſpen-leaf. He bowed reſpectfully. " Well, Sir ' (ſaid I to him), what is it you want?" (This ſalutation was complaiſant enough to a COWARD, who had thereby rendered himſelf undeſerving my notice.)—— " May it pleaſe your HONOUR (ſaid he, ' and his ſpeech *faultered* as he ſpoke)— ' May it pleaſe your HONOUR, I have ' taken the liberty to wait upon your ' HONOUR, to beg that your HONOUR ' would return me the LANCETS I left ' behind me the laſt time I had the *ho-* ' *nour* to be in your HONOUR's houſe." " No, Sir (returned I), you cannot have ' them.—They were the TROPHIES OF ' WAR—fairly won in the field of com- ' bat; and I muſt keep them as a monu- ' ment of my own courage, and your ' puſillanimity."—On my ſaying this, he ſeemed to recollect the *chaſtiſement* he had received from my man John (this was the *only* man-ſervant I *then had*),

after he reached the bottom of the ſtairs, at the above-mentioned period; and therefore repeating his *obeiſance* (but in a very *clumſy* manner), he immediately retired, and I ſuppoſe I ſhall never ſee him again.

Your friend Mr Phorſon ſhall be kept a little longer in *ſuſpence* before I explain what I hinted of him in a former eſſay [Vol. xxi. P. 177.], and in the mean time I will take care to prevent a repetition of his miſdemeanor. I love to keep people in *ſuſpence*, Mr Printer, particularly the LADIES, whom (in *reality*) I am but too fond of—the engaging part of them I mean.—I cannot help it, Celia; you are ſuch *lovely* creatures.—"My dear madam (I'm not meaning *my wife*, Mr Printer), what do you think I heard of you to day?—"What?"—"*Nothing at all.*"—"O yes, but *you did.*—Come, tell me what it was."—"No, I wont tell you till *to-morrow.*"—"But you *ſhall* tell me *to-night.*"—"You ſhall *kiſs me* firſt then."—"So I will—now then."—"No, I won't tell you till I have finiſhed my four volumes *De Arte Medicinale*, and ſettled the plan for redreſſing the ſeveral grievances of my brother patriots."—"Hout, *hang* the patriots!—Do tell me, and I'll oblige you in *any* thing you pleaſe to aſk of me."—"Will you, indeed!—why then, my dear madam, I'll ſleep *with you* to-night."—"Well, ſo you ſhall."—And here, Mr Printer, we drop the ſcene.

Yours, &c. HONESTUS.

Die Lunæ, Septembris 15.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I THOUGHT that the *Macaroni's* were more reſpected than they ſeem to be, eſpecially by the *poets*.—Is it not a *terrible* thing, Mr Printer, to ſee a parcel of *poor authors* and *pennyleſs poets*, ſuch as *Honeſtus*, abuſing the *greateſt gentlemen* in the kingdom.—Yes, Sir, I am a *Macaroni*, which I hope you'll never have the honour to be—*Cede ſuperioribus.* Yes, Sir, go to your *garret* in *St Giles's*, and there write for your *daily bread*, and don't peſter *us* with your d—n'd nonſenſe. Indeed, Mr Printer, it is become a common proverb, when one wants to expreſs extreme poverty—*to be as poor as a* POET. Mr Printer, I defy any perſon to expreſs it better. Sir, I don't believe that *Honeſtus* is worth *ten thouſand farthings*, much leſs *ten thouſand pounds.* I never ſaw a *poet* rich in my life—and never will—What ſay you, Mr Printer? You never ſaw a *Macaroni* poor. O! Mr Printer, what a parcel of *poor, naked, half-ſtarved, mean wretches*, theſe *poets* are. That r——l *Honeſtus* is one of theſe *poor pitiful fellows.* Mr Printer, is it not very amazing to hear him bragging about *Burgundy* and *Madeira?*—I ſuppoſe he never *ſaw* nor *taſted* a drop of either in his life—Very likely, Mr Printer. Can any perſon be ſo fooliſh as to ſuppoſe that a poet is able to afford *Burgundy* and *Madeira*, who is hardly able to afford a dinner to himſelf *once a week.* He is a ſcatter-brain'd *****.—His writings ſhow it. They are without either *head* or *tail*—a confuſed maſs of nonſenſe—juſt like the chaos that produced them—Every thing jumbled together—*Senſe* with *nonſenſe*—*Senſe!*—There's not a word of *ſenſe* in the whole—but he can write *nonſenſe* with wonderful volubility.—He is, like all the reſt of his brethren, the *poets* and *authors*, greatly prepoſſeſſed in favour of *himſelf* and *his writings*, as if any one cared for *either.*—Sir, if you have any regard for your own ſafety—pay more reſpect to the *Macaroni's.*—Keep at your proper diſtance, or, by *Jupiter*, I'll give it you.

Yours, &c. *A* MACARONI.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, Sept. 24.

CARD *to Mr* A. BLAIR.

ANTESIGNANUS preſents his reſpectful compliments to Mr A. Blair, and would be obliged to him if he would explain in what reſpect Iſaiah's wife could be ſaid to be a virgin; for that is the plain and obvious meaning of his words, and the aſſumption upon which he founds his whole reaſoning; but if he refuſes ſuch a conſtruction, that he will be kind enough to explain wherein the force of his argument conſiſts, and upon what his hypotheſis is founded.

A THOUGHT.

TO frame a *corps de reſerve* of the ugliеſt and moſt miſhapen men, to be ſent upon the ſervice of the *Forlorn Hope*, would, methinks, be a vaſt improvement in *Tactics.* The king of Pruſſia ſeemed to have conceived ſuch a philoſophic notion as this, when he framed the *regiment of death* in the laſt war.

POETRY.

POETRY. *An* ODE.

Me vero primum dulces ante omnia Muſæ
Accipiant.

VIRGIL.

HARMONIOUS progeny of Jove!
That round the living fount of love,
From golden lyres your choral warblings pour;
Yet oft as from the hand divine,
Some ſoul high favour'd riſes, ſhine
With ſmile propitious on his natal hour.

Great Nature's charms reveal'd to few
That fix his young enraptur'd view,
And thro' his ſoul with grateful tranſport flow,
Not vain ambition's glitt'ring gem,
The pomp of pow'r, the hero's fame,
Nor wealth of Ind' ſhall tempt him to forego.

Let others roam in queſt of gain,
Or drench with gore th' embattl'd plain,
With ſhout triumphant mount the flying car;
Thro' ſeas of blood, and heaps of ſlain,
Of empire graſp the envy'd rein,
And conqueſt's crimſon banners ſpread afar.

The Muſe, for milder arts renown'd,
With wreaths of living laurel crown'd,
Enjoys her cool receſs, intent to ſcan,
With nobler thirſt of fame inſpir'd,
And with ſuperior ardor fir'd,
The ſov'reign good and dignity of man.

Can purple robes, nor ſparkling gems,
Nor gold, nor glitt'ring diadems,
Nor love's high-flavour'd feaſt the boon beſtow?
O mortal born! thyſelf revere,
Nought merits elſe, thy hope or fear,
And dare thy heart to conquer, and to know.

Come then, ye ſacred powers of ſong!
Inſpiring genii, come along,
Bright fancy, daughter of the ſmiling morn,
Soft concord's ſoul-diſſolving tone,
Meek chaſtity with ſnowy zone,
And liberty on eagle-pinion born.

With you, in ſpring's melodious bow'rs
The Muſe ſhall ſpend the honied hours
Along ſome breezy water's oſier'd ſide,
Regardleſs of the mad'ning band
That range ambition's lofty land,
The narrow-ſoul'd, and all the ſons of pride.

Caithneſs, Sept. 28. MUSÆUS.

VOCAL MORALITY: *Or, The* LANGUAGE *of the* GROVE.

I.

STERN winter with his bluſt'ring train,
Went howling to the frozen north;
The gentle zephyr breath'd again,
And ſpring in all her charms came forth.

II.

The ſun a milder influence ſhed,
The clouds diſtill'd more gentle ſhowers,
Perfum'd was every verdant mead,
For every mead was crown'd with flowers.

III

The pine-top'd hill, the lowly vale,
All join with one accordant voice;
For let the pſalmiſt's words prevail,
The valleys ſing, the hills rejoice.

IV.

But hark! what muſic wakes the grove,
How flutters every tender wing,
Inſpiring all with joy and love,
And bidding all with rapture ſing.

V.

Sweet choriſters ſtill ſoothe my ear,
And let me catch the gentle ſtrain;
That while your pleaſing ſongs I hear,
I may not liſten all in vain.

VI.

While rapture ſwells the note on high!
By nature more than art refin'd;
Thoſe *notes* to moralize, I try,
And thus expreſs what ſeems deſign'd;

VII.

" Author of nature, hear my ſong,
" To you I dedicate the lay;
" To you more praiſes far belong
" Than I can either ſing or ſay.

VIII.

" By you it is I live to ſing,
" You form'd the hill, the dale, the grove;
" By you I now expand the wing,
" And thro the vaſt of æther rove.

IX.

" When I ſurvey the proſpect round,
" With all that's pleaſing, all that's fair;
" The bluſhing fields with flowrets crown'd,
" Thy glory riſes every where.

X.

" From morning's dawn to evening's ſhade,
" The ſun's all bright refulgent ray;
" The moon, and countleſs ſtars diſplay'd,
" I view, and raiſe again the lay.

XI.

" Omnipotent! great lord of all,
" Regard the feather'd warbler's ſong;
" Ah! liſten to his humble call,
" Thy kindneſs to him ſtill prolong.

XII.

" Oh! guard me from the fowler's ſnare,
" And every art to me unknown,
" Still make my tender young your care,
" While to provide for them I'm flown."

XIII.

If ſuch the language of the grove,
And ſuch 'tis ſure in nature's plan!
Ah! why ſhould it ſo conſtant prove,
Ingratitude belongs to man.

XIV.

Sole lord of all great nature yields,
With ſenſe and reaſon for his guide,
He thankleſs views the groves and fields,
With vain conceit and ſtupid pride.

XV.

Ye lovely nymphs, and youthful ſwains,
Ah! liſten to theſe artleſs lays:
While yet ye ſport upon the plains,
To him on high your voices raiſe.

XVI.

To him prefer each hour your prayer,
'Tis but a duty that you ſhou'd,
To take you always to his care,
And make you virtuous, wiſe, and good.

The SCHOOL *of the* MUSES. *A* DREAM.

ONE ſummer morn I ſlumb'ring lay
In ALMA MATER's claſſic bow'rs;
While fairy viſions round me play,
And ſweetly charm the vacant hours.

Floating on *Fancy*'s airy wing,
To *Dean*'s verdant banks I ſtray'd;
Where *Flora*'s gifts eternal ſpring.
And wint'ry horrors ne'er invade.

A-down the margin of the flood,
Fair deck'd in *Nature*'s gayeſt pride,
I rov'd; when bounding thro' the wood,
A well-known vagrant *Muſe* I ſpy'd.

" Approach, too happy youth (ſhe ſaid),
" Nor penſive eye the gliding ſtream;
" Thy foolith ſongs I often aid,
" But now afford a nobler theme.

" See yonder *garden* deep retir'd
" Amid the windings of the vale,
" More bleſt than *Eden*'s, more admir'd;
" Here *innocence* and *beauty* dwell.

" Here *Clio*, and our ſiſter-band
" Inſtruct a choſen female train,
" And teach the daughters of the land
" To wear the ſilken marriage chain.

" This morn, by annual cuſtom led,
" A hundred blooming nymphs depart;
" Choice victims for the bridal-bed,
" Well ſkill'd in ev'ry female art."

While thus ſhe ſpoke, we reach'd a grove,
Where high enthron'd in awful ſtate,
The queens of *wiſdom* and of *love*,
With all the ſiſter *muſes* ſat.

The varied beauties ſtand around,
In *Sparta*'s virgin robes array'd,
Their waving locks in garlands bound,
And like a zone, they wore the *plaid*.

A *radiant belle* then caught my eye,
Of *Nature*'s firſt and faireſt make;
Whoſe golden treſſes wanton play,
And am'rous kiſs her ſnowy neck.

A *ſun of beauty* next appear'd,
Whoſe blazing beams ſhone forth ſo bright,
I gazing ſtood, yet much I fear'd,
By gazing on I'd loſe my ſight.

A *lovely maid* this *orb* eclips'd,
A maid of ſweet and gentle mien;
Whoſe jetty eyes and ruby lips
Surpaſs'd the faireſt on the green.

Theſe *beauties* gone, I next eſpy'd
A mild, complacent, *dove-eyed fair*,
Her cheek with crimſon bluſhes dy'd,
And ſtreaming flow'd her nut-brown hair.

From *Pallas ſhield*, at her command,
Six lovely *peerleſs ſiſters* ſpring;
In penſive mood they bathful ſtand,
The woods with hollow whiſpers ring.

No fameneſs pencil'd ev'ry face,
No ſiſter likeneſs breath'd each line,
But all was beauty, all was grace,
All diff'rent ſeem'd, yet all divine.

From many an eye love's light'ning flew,
And ſtrove with partial charms to pleaſe;
But vaniſh'd like the morning dew,
Or faintly ſhone, compar'd to theſe.

" Go, gentle nymphs," Minerva cry'd,
" Theſe peaceful virgin ſcenes depart,
" Let native *virtue* be your guide,
" While youthful beauties win the heart.

" Go, daughters all, to ev'ry clime,
" Where'er by gentle *Hymen* led,
" Uſe all your charms, your arts, your time,
" To mount that envy'd bliſsful bed.

" And if the *Swains* your worth diſown,
" And if they ſlight your proffer'd charms
" When ſeven revolving years are flown,
" Return to *Dian*'s guardian arms.

" Approach yon cheerleſs icy tow'r,
" Where *malice* darts the venom'd lance,
" Where antient maids their fate deplore,
" And lead with *apes* the joyleſs dance."

Theſe words pronounc'd, with diſmal yells
The nymphs their virgin groves forſake,
When tink'ling chim'd the *college bells*,
I look'd, and found myſelf awake.

SOMNIOSUS.

King's Col. O. Aberdeen,
Sept. 20. 1773.

THE REVIEW.

A Genuine and Authentic ABSTRACT *of the* BULL *of* CLEMENT XIV. *for ſuppreſſing the Society of* JESUS, *dated at* Rome, *Aug.* 25. 1773.

HIS HOLINESS *begins by obſerving*, that one great deſign of Jeſus Chriſt in coming into the world, was to bring peace and reconciliation to man; and that he gave commiſſion to his Apoſtles, as his Ambaſſadors to mankind, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to promote peace, unity, and charity among all his followers. That this office being particularly incumbent upon himſelf as chief Paſtor of the Church, he, from his exaltation to that dignity, had had nothing more at heart than to diſcharge it to the utmoſt of his power, and had therefore, by continual and fervent prayers to God, implored his divine aſſiſtance to enable him to procure peace to his church in the ſafeſt and moſt laſting manner. And whereas his high ſtation authoriſes him to plant and build, to root out, diſſipate and deſtroy, according as the good and preſervation of religion may require, his conſtant reſolution was not only, by planting and building, to promote peace and tranquillity among his people, but to be equally ready to root out and deſtroy whatever may be ſubverſive of that end, though otherwiſe ever ſo dear and agreeable to himſelf, and whatever pain or trouble the loſs of it might coſt him.

After this preamble he obſerves, That religious orders have, with the greateſt reaſon, been at all times looked upon as of the utmoſt benefit to religion, in preſerving and confirming the unity of the faith, and promoting true piety both by word and example; and that, on this account, they have been honoured with the greateſt favours, exemptions and privileges by the Holy See. But this notwithſtanding, if it was at any time found by experience, that either they were not of ſuch advantage to the church as was expected, and for which they were inſtituted, or had even become hurtful to the common peace and tranquillity: the ſame Holy See, which, by its authority, had planted and confirmed them, never heſitated the uſe the ſame authority now, in either giving them new laws, or recalling them to their original ſtrictneſs, or in rooting them out, and diſſipating them intirely. This he confirms by no leſs than ten examples of religious orders, the moſt of which had been ſolemnly approved and highly favoured by the Holy See, and ſeverals of them of old ſtanding, which, nevertheleſs, were afterwards intirely aboliſhed by the ſame authority, their members ſubjected to their reſpective Biſhops, and their goods diſpoſed of to other pious uſes, either by reaſon of their proving of no ſpiritual advantage to the church, or upon account of their diſcords and diſſentions among themſelves, or with others, or for ſome ſuch juſt and reaſonable cauſe.

Now, in all theſe examples his Holineſs obſerves, that the Popes, his predeceſſors (among whom was that holy ſervant of God St Pius V.), did not think it neceſſary, or even prudent, to bring the caſe of theſe orders to a judiciary form of trial, to hear the parties, to allow pleadings, and the like. This would only have ſerved to open a door to diſſentions and party-zeal, which might have had the worſt of conſequences. As the power of diſſolving any religious order reſides in the Vicar of Jeſus Chriſt, with as great a plenitude as that of approving and confirming it, it was thought ſufficient that the Holy See was certain of the truth; and that it would be more conducive to preſerve peace and tranquillity, to proceed upon that certain knowledge alone, than to allow any formal trial of the matter*.

* *This was certainly a very wiſe precaution, both in the former Popes, and in his preſent Holineſs, it having been found by experience, in many inſtances, and eſpecially in the famous diſputes between the* Jeſuits *and* Dominicans, *both about ſchool opinions, and about facts in their miſſions, which were formally and juridically tried before ſeveral Popes and their Councils, that ſuch public trials, where numbers are concerned, ſerve only to widen differences, to inflame party zeal, and to engage many innocent people in the ſame diſſentions, to the utter breach of Chriſtian charity. Where the Judge is veſted with ſufficient power, and the truth of the caſe is certainly known to him, a formal trial, in ſuch caſes as the above, muſt give the guilty party an opportunity*

After theſe examples, and from his ardent deſire of proceeding on a ſure and ſolid foundation in what he was to decree concerning the ſociety of Jeſus, his Holineſs declares, that he had made it his particular ſtudy with the utmoſt diligence to inform himſelf thoroughly of the origin, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of that ſociety; and that he found it was inſtituted by its holy founder for procuring the ſalvation of ſouls, the converſion of Heretics, and eſpecially of Infidels, and for the greater increaſe of piety and religion; and that, in order to obtain this moſt deſirable end with the greater eaſe and ſucceſs, it was conſecrated to God by the moſt ſtrict vow of evangelical poverty, as well in common as in particular; only its colleges for ſtudies and learning were allowed to poſſeſs rents, but with this clauſe, that nothing of their rents ſhould ever be ſpent, or converted to the advantage, benefit, or uſe of the ſociety itſelf.

Under this, and other ſuch holy laws, this ſociety was at firſt approved, though with certain reſtrictions; theſe, however, were afterwards taken off, and the moſt ample privileges and unbounded exemptions beſtowed upon it, as appears from the ſeveral conſtitutions of no leſs than twelve different Popes: but, from the tenor and words of theſe very conſtitutions, it plainly appears, that various ſeeds of diſſentions and emulations had begun to appear in this ſociety almoſt from its very beginning, and that not only among its own members, but alſo with other regular orders, the ſecular clergy, academies, univerſities, the public ſchools, and even with thoſe very Princes in whoſe dominions it had been received. It appears alſo, that the ſubject of theſe diſſentions were about the nature of their vows, the time of admitting their members to take the vows, the power of expelling their members, and of promoting them to holy orders *ſine congrua*, and without the ſolemn vows, contrary to the decrees of the council of Trent, and of Pius V. alſo, about the abſolute power claimed by their generals, and other particulars of their government, about various points of doctrine, about their ſchools, exemptions and privileges, which the Biſhops and other Powers, both eccleſiaſtical and ſecular, judged prejudicial to their rights and juriſdictions. And, laſtly, there were not wanting moſt grievous accuſations againſt their members, not a little diſturbing to the peace and tranquillity of the Chriſtian world.

Hence many complaints have been made to ſeveral Popes, ſome even by Princes, againſt the ſociety, and particularly by Philip II. of Spain, who laid before Pope Sixtus V. his own weighty reaſons of complaint, and the clamours of the inquiſitors of Spain againſt the immoderate privileges of the ſociety, and its form of government, with other heads of contention confirmed by ſome of the ſociety itſelf, men of the moſt approved learning and piety; and inſiſted that he ſhould order an apoſtolical viſitation of the ſociety. As Sixtus V. found this requeſt moſt reaſonable, he readily agreed to it, appointed a viſitator, and a congregation of Cardinals for accompliſhing it; but, as he died ſoon after, this plan did not ſucceed. His ſucceſſor Gregory XIV. tried another method by a new and moſt ample approbation of the inſtitution, by which he confirmed all privileges granted to the ſociety by any of his predeceſſors, and particularly the power of diſmiſſing and expelling their members without any form of trial, without any judiciary proceſs, the truth of the fact alone being known, and regard being had to ſome fault, or other reaſonable cauſe, and to the perſons and other circumſtances. Beſides, he impoſed an intire ſilence, and forbid all, under pain of immediate excommunication, to impugn or endeavour to change any of the conſtitutions or decrees of the ſociety.

But this was ſo far from putting a ſtop to the clamours and complaints againſt the ſociety, that they became more and more violent through the whole world, and even many accuſed their doctrine as contrary to faith and good morals. Domeſtic diſſentions too, as well as external, became more frequent; as alſo accuſations againſt them of their immoderate covetouſneſs for worldly riches. From all which aroſe both theſe well known diſturbances which created to

of creating more diſturbances, but can never obtain the end his Holineſs has in view, the procuring and confirming peace and charity, which therefore prudence requires he ſhould ſecure by the above more certain and expeditious method.

much trouble and grief to the Holy See, and alſo the reſolutions which were taken againſt the ſociety by ſeveral Princes †.

On this account it was, that the ſociety being to obtain a new confirmation of their inſtitution and privileges from Paul V. was obliged to beg of him to ratify and confirm by his authority, ſome decrees made in their fifth general congregation, which were literally tranſcribed in his brief, and in which it is acknowledged, that the internal diſſentions and diſturbances among themſelves, no leſs than the complaints of thoſe without againſt the ſociety, had obliged this congregation to ordain, "That, as their ſociety was inſtituted for the propagation of the faith, and the good of ſouls; and that, as this end is moſt ſecurely obtained by the proper inſtitutions of the ſociety, which are ſpiritual arms, ſo it would be intirely hindered, and itſelf expoſed to the greateſt dangers, if it ſhould engage in ſecular affairs, in politics, and the government of the ſtate. It was, on this account, moſt wiſely ordained by our predeceſſors, that, being in the ſervice of God, we ſhould not entangle ourſelves in things that are foreign to our profeſſion; as therefore, in theſe dangerous times, from the fault, ambition, or indiſcreet zeal of ſome among us, our ſociety is under a bad repute with many, even Princes; and, as a good odour in Chriſt is neceſſary to produce fruit among ſouls, this congregation judges, that we ought to abſtain from all appearance of evil, and obviate complaints, even though ariſing from falſe ſuſpicions: Therefore, by this preſent decree, ſeverely prohibits all our members from meddling in public affairs of that kind, however invited or enticed to it, and that they decline from their inſtitution for no intreaties nor perſuaſions whatſoever."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

† *This ſeems to refer to the above-mentioned diſputes between the* Jeſuits *and* Dominicans, *which occaſioned an infinite deal of trouble and vexation in all Catholic kingdoms, and particularly to the Holy See; and, as his Holineſs obſerves below, that even the many excellent conſtitutions, made by his predeceſſors, condemning the conduct of the ſociety in what gave title to theſe and many other diſturbances, had not been able to put a ſtop to them, he ſaw there was no other method remaining to ſecure the public peace but by diſſolving the ſociety intirely.*

On DUELLING, HONOUR, *&c.*

Some Thoughts of a Veteran GENERAL OFFICER.

ENGAGED full forty years in a profeſſion, and a ſervice, where the point of honour is carried to a moſt extravagant pitch, an Iriſhman to boot, and of noble birth, I dare thus publicly aver, that I never ſent or accepted of a ſingle challenge. One civil invitation of the ſort, the only one that was ever ſent me, I declined. Yet, I am confident, that not the ſlighteſt imputation was ever caſt upon my character for want of bravery. I had indeed the good fortune to have early opportunities of eſtabliſhing it in that reſpect, by repeated inſtances of a nature that reflected upon it more of real honour. Honour! honour! In how different, alas! how incompatible ſenſes have I been uſing that injured word? But the moſt accurate ſpeakers and writers in uſing it are daily running into the ſame confuſion. Addiſon himſelf, even when particularly intent upon fixing the preciſe meaning of the word, has often tempted me to ſmoke my countryman in his young Numidian. He makes Juba tell Syphax, who talks with propriety upon the abuſe of the term, that *honour* imitates the actions of *virtue where ſhe is not.* What! ſhall the noble mind's diſtinguiſhing perfection (ſo he calls it juſt before) be found to exiſt without virtue? A groſſer inconſiſtency, a verier monſter, could not well have ſprung from the ſlime of the Nile or the Shannon. Honour, in its true ſenſe, being founded on the immutable laws of nature and reaſon, is ever inſeparable from virtue, uniform, and conſiſtent. Nothing ſurely can be more contemptible, nothing more loudly calls upon the police of every wiſe government to fix the ſevereſt brand of infamy upon it, than the pretended honour of the ſcoundrel, who, having committed an action confeſſedly baſe, and unworthy of a gentleman, ſeeks to ſilence the univerſal reproach he has incurred, by murdering the firſt man that ſhall expreſs the judgment all men form of his con-

deaft. On the other hand, the truly brave and generous ſpirit of the man who diſdains the fooliſh cenſure of the world for his not endangering his own life, or aſſaſſinating that of the wretch who may have caſt a ſlur upon his reputation, which its own conſtant brightneſs would of courſe obliterate, this laudable oppoſition to a fatally prevailing folly, deſerves the higheſt commendation and reſpect of the public.

I once provoked the reſentment of a brother officer, much reſpected and beloved by all the corps. His behaviour, upon ſome occaſions, I cheemed in a ſlight degree reprehenſible. This I meant to expreſs in a language I then underſtood but imperfectly, and chanced to uſe a term of more opprobrious import than I apprehended. He, fired at the ſuppoſed affront, retorted full the injurious word, then quitted the company, and ſent me a challenge. I returned him word, that I hoped, upon explanation, he would not compel me to fight, but would meet him immediately according to his appointment. I went, attended by all the witneſſes of my unguarded expreſſion. Before theſe I freely took the ſhame to myſelf, of having ſpoke unwittingly what I never meant to ſay, and was ſincerely ſorry for it. But, as I began to put on the air of expoſtulation in my turn, he reddened, heſitated a moment, then drew his ſword, and advancing, obliged me to defend myſelf, which I did againſt a deſperate thruſt, with more ſkill than I believed. He no ſooner perceived that circumſtance to be ſurmounted on all, by ſuddenly toſſing away his ſword, burſting into a flood of tears, and throwing himſelf on his knee, in ſpeechleſs agitation of mind. I ran to raiſe, and in raiſing embraced him. He returned my embrace moſt cordially. He then declared to us, that a few minutes before he had formed a fixed reſolution (which my acknowledgment had a little ſtaggered, but not enough to recall him to the uſe of reaſon) to ruſh upon my ſword, and at the ſame inſtant to plunge his own into the breaſt of the man he loved moſt upon earth. The painful conflict of paſſions, inflexible and tender, in this ſtrange rencounter, I ſhall not repeat at preſent. They powerfully operated upon the mind of one of our friends, now a general officer in the Auſtrian ſervice, who has thought fit to record a minute detail of every thing ſaid or done at this juncture, in a valuable military treatiſe, a printed copy of which has been ſent me, though I am told it has been hitherto diſtributed only among his particular friends. His propoſals for the ſuppreſſion of duels, eſpecially in the army, will, I hope, be properly attended to by his truly auguſt and noble minded maſter. They ſhall not fail, I promiſe him, to be ſtrongly recommended here to a prince of ſentiments equally beneficent. I ſhall only add to this long relation, that, with my generous antagoniſt, I immediately commenced a friendſhip, which has contributed moſt of any thing upon earth to the honour and happineſs of my life.

Had the irrational prejudice of falſe honour intirely governed my conduct upon this critical occaſion, how fatal a cataſtrophe would have enſued! The deep and ſtrong traces it has left in my imagination and memory, preſent it always freſh and in lively colours to my mind, from every occurrence I hear that bears the leaſt reſemblance to it. I heartily congratulate the two gentlemen whoſe behaviour (in circumſtances not exactly ſimilar to thoſe above related) has lately attracted the notice of the public, upon the fortunate iſſue of their diſagreeable *dernee*. But they muſt give me leave to expreſs a wiſh, that, if I have not intereſt enough with the ſovereign of this country, to perſuade him to engage all other European powers to concur with him in ſuppreſſing intirely the pernicious practice of ducking (which I acknowledge to be abſolutely neceſſary, in order to do the thing effectually), I may nevertheleſs be inſtrumental in bringing this daring violation of the laws of nature and religion into the more ſerious conſideration of the legiſlature. When they have given their ſanction to the legal infliction I mean to recommend, I make no queſtion, old as I am, but I may live to ſee the practice univerſally declared infamous, and unworthy of a man of real honour. PRISCUS

Mount Coffee-houſe, Sept. 16.

A REMARK.

COURAGE and modeſty are the moſt unequivocal virtues—becauſe they are ſuch as hypocriſy cannot imitate; and they have this property in common alſo, that they are both expreſſed *by the ſame colour.*

HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

SEPT. 23.—*to* OCT. 1.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Peterſburgh, September 2.

"A Courier has juſt arrived from Crim Tartary with intelligence of the rebellious Coſſacks, &c. there being nearly quelled, their troops having been beaten in ſeveral actions, and driven from the poſſeſſion of moſt of the ſtrong places in the Crimea, which her imperial majeſty's troops have fortified and garriſoned. The remains of the rebels, with about ten thouſand Tartars, have fled to Ockzakow, at the mouth of the Nieper, where they are waiting the arrival of the Crim Bichti Gueray, who was diſpatched from Conſtantinople with troops to reduce the Crimea again under the dominion of the Turks."

Warſaw, Sept. 4. "We are aſſured that gen. Bibikow, who was to ſet out in order to join the army under count de Romanzow, hath received freſh orders from his court, to repair immediately to the Crimea, where the affairs of Ruſſia are in a very dangerous ſituation.

"Private letters from Hungary aſſure us, that the Ottoman commiſſaries are not permitted to purchaſe grain there."

Hamburgh, Sept. 9. "Letters juſt received from Warſaw aſſert, that the Ruſſian army is retired to Jaſſy, where it will wait for the arrival of the troops from Poland, which are actually in march to reinforce the ſaid army. The ſame letters ſay, that they become every day more and more ſenſible of the conſiderable loſs which that army has ſuſtained in the different rencounters with the Turks, as well as from the want of proviſions and forage, and the forced marches which had harraſſed the cavalry ſo much, that they are in very bad plight; and it is added, that the ſucceſs of the Tartars and Turks in the Crimea has not been leſs remarkable; but that, notwithſtanding all theſe great advantages, the Porte continues to be inclined for peace, and ſeems ready to liſten to any new propoſitions tending to obtain that very deſirable end."

RUSSIA.

Peterſburgh, Aug. 27. "The ceremony of the intended grand ducheſs's profeſſion of the Greek faith was yeſterday performed in the chapel of the Winter Palace. After abjuring her former religion, and making a ſhort ſpeech to the archbiſhop of Peterſburgh, ſhe was anointed by him according to the rites of the Greek church, and baptized in that faith by the name of Natalia Aiexiowna.—This morning ſhe was betrothed to the grand duke in the chapel of the Summer Palace. This ceremony conſiſted in the exchanging of rings: Theſe, having firſt had the benediction pronounced on them by the archbiſhop of Peterſburgh, were delivered to the grand duke and princeſs, and by them to the empreſs, who, taking the grand duke's, preſented it to the princeſs, giving the princeſs's to the grand duke in exchange: They then both kiſſed the empreſs's hand. After maſs was over, (which was celebrated with great pomp and ſolemnity, on account of its being the feſtival of the Holy Handkerchief, a great one in this church), the foreign miniſters had the honour of kiſſing her imperial majeſty's hand, and making their compliments to her: Soon after which her majeſty, attended by the whole court, proceeded to the Great Saloon, where ſhe dined upon the throne with the grand duke and ducheſs, and was ſerved on this occaſion by the great officers of the houſehold. The four firſt claſſes of the nobility dined at different tables in the ſame room, and the foreign miniſters with the vice-chancellor at his houſe. In the evening there was a ball at court, and the gardens of the Summer Palace were finely illuminated, as was the whole town, and the ſhips in the river. It is ſcarcely poſſible to exceed the ſplendour and magnificence which appeared on this occaſion.——The five following ladies were promoted to the rank of dames du Portrait, viz. the princeſs de Galitzin, madame Romanzow, madame Nariſkin, the counteſs Zachar-Czernichew, and the counteſs Bruce. There were likewiſe appointed ſix gentlemen of the chamber."

Riga, Sept. 2. "Her imperial majeſty has ordered the dock-yards at this place to be enlarged and repaired, for the purpoſe of building ſome firſt and ſecond rate ſhips of war. The mole is to be run farther into the ſea, ſome new batteries, magazines, ſtore-houſes, &c. are to be built, and in ſhort all the fortifications and works are to be greatly

ſtrengthened and augmented, as her majeſty means to make it the fineſt port in her dominions.—There are two 90 gun ſhips nearly finiſhed here, on Sir Charles Knowles's new plan, which will be two of the fineſt ſhips in the north of Europe."

POLAND.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE *Extraordinary.*

Dantzick, Sept. 5. "We have long wondered here at the ſupineneſs of the Engliſh nation, under the Pruſſian impoſitions upon its trade entering our port. We did not till lately know the claims, antient and modern, that hang over that nation, and therefore could not ſuſpect that it might ſubmit to thoſe impoſitions from a ſenſe of duty, or from principles of equity. The following edict, juſt made public, may, if ſerious, throw ſome light upon this matter.

"FREDERICK, by the Grace of God, King of Pruſſia, &c. &c. &c. to all preſent and to come*, HEALTH. The peace now enjoyed throughout our dominions, having afforded us leiſure to apply ourſelves to the regulation of commerce, the improvement of our finances, and at the ſame time the eaſing our domeſtic ſubjects in their taxes: for theſe cauſes, and other good conſiderations us thereunto moving, we hereby make known, that, after having deliberated theſe affairs in our council, preſent our dear brothers, and other great officers of the ſtate, members of the ſame council, of our certain knowledge, full power, and authority royal, have made and iſſued this preſent edict, *viz.*

"Whereas it is well known to all the world, that the firſt German ſettlements made in the iſland of Britain, were by colonies of people, ſubjects to our renowned ducal anceſtors, and drawn from their dominions under the conduct of Hengiſt, Horſa, Hella, Uffa, Cerdicus, Ida, and others; and that the ſaid colonies have flouriſhed under the protection of our auguſt houſe for ages paſt, have never been emancipated theretrom, and yet have hitherto yielded little profit to the ſame: And whereas we ourſelf have, in the laſt war, fought for, and defended the ſaid colonies againſt the power of France, and thereby enabled them to make conqueſts from the ſaid power in America, for which we have not yet received adequate compenſation: And whereas it is juſt and expedient that a revenue ſhould be raiſed from the ſaid colonies in Britain towards our indemnification; and that thoſe who are deſcendants of our antient ſubjects, and thence ſtill owe us due obedience, ſhould contribute to the repleniſhing of our royal coffers, as they muſt have done had their anceſtors remained in the territories now to us appertaining: We do therefore hereby ordain and command, that, from and after the date of theſe preſents, there ſhall be levied and paid to our officers of the cuſtoms, on all goods, wares, and merchandizes, and on all grain, and other produce of the earth, exported from the ſaid iſland of Britain, and on all goods of whatever kind imported into the ſame, a duty of four and an half per cent. *ad valorem*, for the uſe of us and our ſucceſſors:—And that the ſaid duty may more effectually be collected, we do hereby ordain, that all ſhips or veſſels, bound from Great Britain to any other part of the world, or from any other part of the world to Great Britain, ſhall, in their reſpective voyages, touch at our port of Koningſberg, there to be unladen, ſearched, and charged with the ſaid duties.

"And whereas there have been, from time to time, diſcovered in the ſaid iſland of Great Britain, by our coloniſts there, many mines or beds of iron ſtone; and ſundry ſubjects of our antient dominion, ſkilful in converting the ſaid ſtone into metal, have, in times paſt, tranſported themſelves thither, carrying with them, and communicating that art; and the inhabitants of the ſaid iſland, preſuming that they had a natural right to make the beſt uſe they could of the natural productions of their country for their own benefit, have not only built furnaces for ſmelting the ſaid ſtone into iron, but have erected plating forges, ſlitting-mills, and ſteel-furnaces, for the more convenient manufacturing of the ſame, thereby endangering a diminution of the ſaid manufacture in our antient dominion: We do therefore hereby farther ordain, that, from and after the date hereof, no mill, or other engine for ſlitting or rolling of iron, or any plating-forge to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnace for making ſteel, ſhall be erected or continued in the ſaid iſland of

* *A tous preſens & a venir.* Orig.

Great Britain: And the lord lieutenant of every county in the ſaid iſland is hereby commanded, on information of any ſuch erection within his county, to order, and by force to cauſe the ſame to be abated and deſtroyed, as he ſhall anſwer the neglect thereof to us at his peril.—But we are, nevertheleſs, graciouſly pleaſed to permit the inhabitants of the ſaid iſland to tranſport their iron into Pruſſia, there to be manufactured, and to them returned, they paying our Pruſſian ſubjects for the workmanſhip, with all the coſts of commiſſion, freight and riſk, coming and returning, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

"We do not, however, think fit to extend this our indulgence to the article of wool, but meaning to encourage not only the manufacturing of woolen cloth, but alſo the raiſing of wool in our antient dominions, and to prevent both, as much as may be, in our ſaid iſland, we do hereby abſolutely forbid the tranſportation of wool from thence, even to our mother country Pruſſia: and that thoſe Iſlanders may be farther, and more effectually reſtrained in making advantage of their own wool in the way of manufacture, we command that none ſhall be carried out of one country into another, nor ſhall any worſted bays, or woolen yarn cloth, ſays, bays, kerſeys, ſerges, frizes, druggets, cloth ſerges, ſhalloons, or any other drapery ſtuffs or woolen manufactures whatever, made up or mixed with wool in any of the ſaid counties, be carried into any other country, or be water-borne even acroſs the ſmalleſt river or creek, on penalty of forfeiture of the ſame, together with the boats, carriages, horſes, &c. that ſhall be employed in removing them. Nevertheleſs, our loving ſubjects there are permitted (if they think proper) to uſe all their wool as manure for the improvement of their lands.

"And whereas the art and myſtery of making hats hath arrived at great perfection in Pruſſia, and the making of hats by our remote ſubjects ought to be as much as poſſible reſtrained: And foraſmuch as the Iſlanders before-mentioned being in poſſeſſion of wool, beaver, and other furs, have preſumptuouſly conceived they had a right to make ſome advantage thereof, by manufacturing the ſame into hats, to the prejudice of our domeſtic manufactures, we do therefore hereby ſtrictly command and ordain, that no hats or felts whatſoever, dyed or undyed, finiſhed or unfiniſhed, ſhall be loaden, or put into or upon any veſſel, cart, carriage, or horſe, to be tranſported or conveyed out of one county in the ſaid iſland into another county, or to any other place whatſoever, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, on pain of forfeiting the ſame, with a penalty of five hundred pounds ſterling for every offence. Nor ſhall any hat-maker in any of the ſaid counties employ more than two apprentices, on penalty of five pounds ſterling per month; we intending hereby that ſuch hat-makers, being ſo reſtrained both in the production and ſale of their commodity, may find no advantage in continuing their buſineſs.—But, leſt the ſaid Iſlanders ſhould ſuffer inconveniency by the want of hats, we are farther graciouſly pleaſed to permit them to ſend their beaver furs to Pruſſia; and we alſo permit hats made thereof to be exported from Pruſſia to Britain, the people thus favoured to pay all coſts and charges of manufacturing, intereſt, commiſſion to our merchants, inſurance, and freight going and returning, as in the caſe of iron.

"And laſtly, Being willing farther to favour our ſaid colonies in Britain, we do hereby alſo ordain and command, that all the thieves, high-way and ſtreet-robbers, houſe breakers, forgers, murderers, ſo——tes, and villains of every denomination, who have forfeited their lives to the law in Pruſſia, but whom we, in our great clemency, do not think fit here to hang, ſhall be emptied out of our goals into the ſaid iſland of Great Britain for the better peopling of that country.

"We flatter ourſelves that theſe our royal regulations and commands will be thought juſt and reaſonable by our much favoured Coloniſts in England, the ſaid regulations being copied from their own ſtatutes of 10. and 11. Will. III. C. 10.—5. Geo. II. C. 22.—23. Geo. II. C. 29.—4. Geo I. C. 11. and from other equitable laws made by their parliaments, or from inſtructions given by their princes, or from reſolutions of both houſes entered into for the good government of their own colonies in Ireland and America.

"And all perſons in the ſaid iſland are hereby cautioned not to oppoſe in any wiſe the execution of this our edict, or

any part thereof, ſuch oppoſition being high treaſon, of which all who are ſuſpected ſhall be tranſported in fetters from Britain to Pruſſia, there to be tried and executed according to the Pruſſian law.

"Such is our pleaſure.

"Given at Potſdam this twenty-fifth day of the month of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, and in the thirty third year of our reign.

"By the king in council.

"RECHTMÆSSIG, *Sec.*"

Some take this edict to be merely one of the king's *jeux d' eſprit*; others ſuppoſe it ſerious, and that he means a quarrel with England: But all here think the aſſertion it concludes with, "that theſe regulations are copied from acts of parliament reſpecting their colonies," a very injurious one; it being impoſſible to believe that a people diſtinguiſhed for their love of liberty, a nation ſo wiſe, ſo liberal in its ſentiments, ſo juſt and equitable towards its neighbours, ſhould, from mean and injudicious views of petty immediate profit, treat its own children in a manner ſo arbitrary and tyrannical!

Warſaw, Sept. 13. "His majeſty has ordered a monument to be erected to immortalize the memory of H. Butzau, the huſſar who loſt his life in defending his majeſty againſt the regicides. The monument is to be of fine marble, on its head the effigy of the deceaſed, with an inſcription in the Poliſh language to the following purport: "Here reſts the body of H. Batzau, who died in defence of king Staniſlaus Auguſtus. The curſed arrows which were thrown by the infamous and wretched regicides on the 3d of November 1771, to pierce the heart of the king, he with pleaſure received in his own breaſt: of the ſame wounds he died a moſt glorious death for the welfare of his mother country, and for the life of his prince! His king laments in his death the loſs of ſo loyal and ſo faithful a ſubject; and, to immortalize this noble deed, has erected this monument as an inſtance of morality and virtue down to the lateſt poſterity, and likewiſe to the fame and honour of the deceaſed."

GERMANY.

Francfort, Sept. 7. "The greateſt part of the princes of the empire are preparing to execute, in their ſeveral ſtates, the bull for aboliſhing the ſociety of Jeſus. The elector of Mentz is ſet out for Worms, in order, it is ſaid, to hear in perſon the complaints of theſe religious, many of whom are inconſolable on the ſuppreſſion of their order. The commiſſaries appointed by the court of Vienna, for this purpoſe, are partly ſeculars and eccleſiaſtics; the former have at their head baron de Binder, and the latter the father de St Dorothee, confeſſor to his imperial majeſty."

Vienna, Sept. 12. "His imperial majeſty has commanded the liſts, which are making out of all the Jeſuits in his hereditary dominions, to be executed with the utmoſt expedition, and ſent to him. Orders are given for ſecuring all their perſons and effects till farther orders, and to aſcertain the number of foreigners belonging to the ſociety, who are to be baniſhed for ever from his imperial majeſty's dominions. The Jeſuits of Bohemia got intelligence of the above orders ſome days before they were put in execution, and, taking advantage of it, many of them fled with their moſt valuable effects, but ſeveral of them have ſince been ſecured."

DENMARK.

Hague, Sept. 17. "By letters of good authority from Copenhagen we are informed, that the treaty which has been ſome time on foot for the exchange of the Ducal Holſtein for the counties of Oldenbourg and Delmenhorſt, is juſt finally concluded and ſigned by the king of Denmark and the grand duke of Ruſſia, and was made public at Copenhagen the 4th inſtant by the kings's order. Many politicians are ſurpriſed that the grand duke ſhould be prevailed upon to give up the duchy of Holſtein, which the Czar Peter the Great took ſo much pains to procure as a fief for a prince of the Roman empire, which intitled him to a ſeat and vote in the general diet at Ratiſbon; but probably this intereſt ſubſiſts no longer, and the court of Peterſburgh may have adopted another ſyſtem."

ITALY.

Rome, Aug. 25. "Laſt Wedneſday night, the German and Hungarian college, which was formerly under the direction of the Jeſuits, took fire. The

government immediately ſent a notary with aſſiſtance, who happily extinguiſhed the flames, which had, however, conſumed a number of manuſcripts and printed books. The cardinals who form the congregation of Rebus Jeſuitarum Agendis, ordered the advocate Andreti to find out very particularly the cauſe of the fire; and the next day father Stefanucci, Ex Jeſuit, and his nephew, were arreſted and ſent to the caſtle of St Angelo. The former of theſe two perſons is well known to have formerly enjoyed the confidence of cardinal York, but loſt it a ſhort time ago."

FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 13. "An edict of the king's, lately publiſhed, gives notice, that conformable to the letters patent granted to the count de Provence, and agreeable to the fifth article of the convention reſpecting his marriage with Mary Joſepha Louiſa of Savoy, entered into by the baron de Choiſeul, his majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Turin, on the one part, and the count de Laſcaris de Caſtellar, charged with full powers from the king of Sardinia, on the other, which have been duly ratified, the portion given in marriage with the above princeſs ſhall remain aſſigned and as a mortgage on all the goods preſent and to come of the ſaid count de Provence, and particularly on the duchies of Anjou, and the counties of Maine, Perche, and Senonches, which compoſe the appenage of that prince, and that of his children in the male line, born in lawful marriage."

Paris, Sept. 13. "The influence of the French court in the affairs of the north of Europe, begins ſenſibly to decline, eſpecially at Stockholm and Warſaw, where it uſed to bear moſt ſway. The king of Sweden is reſolved to rid himſelf of a yoke which has lain heavy upon him; and though neceſſity enforces him to receive the French ſubſidies, he ſtill acts with no more conformity to the court of Verſailles, than his own intereſt or conveniency ſuits. At Warſaw ſhe has loſt all power, the delegates even refuſing to hear the leaſt repreſentations from her miniſters."

SPAIN.

Alicant, Aug. 24. "The Gallicia frigate, Don Pedro Ximenes commander, has juſt now brought into our port a fine Tunſian rover, about 350 tons burden, mounting eight carriage guns, and 16 ſwivels. She had no fewer than 50 Chriſtian ſlaves on board, chained to the oar. The Gallicia fell in with her the 19th, about the little iſland Allioran 40 leagues eaſt of the Strait's mouth, and, after a briſk firing on both ſides for near two hours, the rover ſtruck. The Gallicia took her in tow all that day; but about 12 o'clock at night it blew a ſtrong gale from S. W. by S. and when the day cleared up, it blew a perfect hurricane: The ſtorm continued all that day in a moſt terrible manner, but the 22d in the morning, it began to clear up; about ſix in the evening, ſhe ſpied a ſail in diſtreſs, which proved to be an Engliſh ſhip bound for Leghorn, with all her maſts come by the board. The commander of the Gallicia very humanely gave them what ſpare jury-maſts he had, beſides two barrels of biſcuit and one of water, and left them to proceed on their voyage."

WEST-INDIES.

Grenada, July 3. "On Monday ſe'ennight a dreadful gale of wind happened at Tobago, which did a great deal of damage, particularly in the windward part of the iſland. On ſeveral eſtates almoſt all their houſes were blown down, as well as their plantations, and few or none have eſcaped without ſome loſs. The Lord Howe cutter was driven on ſhore at Miniſter Bay, but a ſmall part of her cargo; conſiſting of 21 hogſheads of ſugar was ſaved, and it was expected that they would be able to get her hull off. A brig from Caſco Bay, captain Potts, was forced to put to ſea, with the loſs of her anchors and cables, but returned in three days, having fortunately met with the Creſcent frigate, captain Thompſon, who ſupplied her with every thing ſhe ſtood in need of. Captain Potts and two of his hands endeavoured to get on board the Brig when the gale began, and have not ſince been heard of, ſo it is feared they all periſhed.—The ſame gale was ſeverely felt here, but no ways attended with ſuch unhappy effects, no conſiderable damage having been ſuſtained, except the loſs of a few Negro huts, cattle pens, &c.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.—to 25.

They write from Peterſburgh, that the eccleſiaſtics in her imperial majeſty's new dominions, at the head of which is the biſhop of Toleſkie, have preſented her majeſty with a free gift of eleven hundred thouſand Poliſh ducats, amounting to about 95,000 l. ſterling.

Letters from Warſaw mention, that the grand marſhal of Lithunia has been ſeized lately and confined by the Pruſſians.

A letter from Warſaw ſays, the partitioning powers are reſolved the clergy in Poland ſhall have no part in the new government there, to prevent future diſturbances.

When his Pruſſian majeſty took poſſeſſion of Pegau, he was ſurveying one of the principal cathedrals, attended by one of the moſt dignified eccleſiaſtics; and perceiving the twelve Apoſtles in rich gold habits, he aſked the prieſt what was the value of the gilding: "Sire (replied the prieſt), they are ſolid gold." "Gold (anſwered his majeſty)! then the Apoſtles are put to a wrong uſe, for it was intended by their maſter that they ſhould travel all over the face of the earth for public good, and behold in your church they are all confined; therefore, to fulfil their maſter's orders, I will have them immediately made into ducats, that they may travel over the face of the earth."—So Alexander ſaid of the beard of Eleuiapius, that it was cruel to ſuffer his godſhip to have one of gold in the winter, when wool was ſo much warmer.

A letter dated September 1. from a gentleman at Berlin, informs us, that, as to what religion the king of Pruſſia is of (ſince he profeſſes but little), he cannot pretend to aſſert; but ſurely he is the aſylum for all. The Mahometan, Jewiſh, Roman catholic, &c. ſeverally find protection in his capacious boſom. However, it is worthy obſervation, that every ſect muſt prove their having a ſufficiency, if not more, to ſupport themſelves; which, in his political ſyſtem, ſerves to ſtrengthen and enrich his dominions.

His majeſty, as elector of Hanover, has ſubſcribed the chamber of that electorate 12 l. a year, according to their wants, for the loans of money, to ſuch induſtrious farmers as find themſelves diſtreſſed at ſeed-time, on condition they repay the money after harveſt; alſo to give certain rewards to ſuch as break up and cultivate barren grounds.—By another ordinance he has eſtabliſhed a ſchool or ſeminary for the inſtruction of boys in arts and huſbandry, on the ſame plan as that eſtabliſhed in Saxony and Moravia.

They write from Leige, that the biſhop of that name, in conſequence of the Pope's bull for the ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits, cauſed his ſeal to be put upon the effects of the two colleges of Jeſuits there, the Engliſh and Walloons, and furniſhed thoſe holy fathers with money for their ſubſiſtence for three months; he told them they had that time to conſider what they chuſe to do with themſelves; in conſequence of which, it is ſaid, they immediately came to a reſolution to put themſelves under the protection of the king of Pruſſia, and ſettle in the duchy of Cleves.

We hear from Stockholm, that his Swediſh majeſty has juſt taken into pay a number of Heſſian troops, and alſo four regiments (one of horſe) belonging to the Canton of Berne in Switzerland.

Some letters from Stockholm mention that a treaty of marriage is talked of there, between the princeſs Sophia, ſiſter to Swediſh majeſty's conſort, and P. George of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

The reports occaſionally circulated that the king of Denmark was about to be reconciled to his queen, and that ſhe was to return to Copenhagen, have no foundation in fact; on the contrary, it appears that the queen dowager continues in the higheſt degree of favour, and on the 4th of this month, being the day ſhe entered into the 45th year of her age, it was celebrated by a grand gala at Frederiſberg, where was a grand dinner on the occaſion; the king's table had fourteen covers, that of the marſhal ſeventy, and a third of fifty covers, beſides another table for the prince royal, his majeſty's ſon. During the ſupper, which conſiſted of eighty covers, a concert was performed in the gallery, afterwards there was a ball, and a grand fire-work in the garden of the caſtle.

They write from Amſterdam, that a perſon in a capital way in the bank buſineſs at A——p, has lately diſappeared with 700,000 ducats private property.

We hear from Rome, that the [illegible] found in the different colleges [illegible]

churches belonging to the Jeſuits, is valued at one million of ſcudis, and has been all confiſcated. It has been diſcovered that the Jeſuits had lodged in the bank of Venice, about three years ſince, immenſe ſums of money, for which they had 60,000 ſcudis per ann. which is now ſtopped.—Theſe letters add, that orders have been iſſued by the Pontific government, that whoever has money, papers, effects, &c. in their poſſeſſion, belonging to the Jeſuits, are to give an account thereof to the commiſſioners appointed to receive the ſame, upon pain of perpetual impriſonment, and confiſcation of goods.

They write from Rome, that a petition was dropped in the penitentiary's office, by a gentlewoman unknown, wherein ſhe deſires abſolution for her education of a daughter of her's, whom ſhe brought up in all reſpects like a ſon, ſent her to the univerſity, and procured her preferment in the church. This affair is much talked of at Rome.

They write from Marſeilles, that two conſiderable caravans, with very valuable commodities, one coming from Perſia, the other from Damas, had been attacked and pillaged, the former in Meſopotamia, and the latter in Armenia Minor.

A letter from Cadiz, dated Aug. 24. ſays, "We have juſt received advice, that a Dutch Eaſt-Indiaman, called De Jonge Tomas, was loſt in a ſtorm the 1ſt of June, near the Cape of Good Hope. She run upon a rock at the eaſt of Horſe Iſland, and broke to pieces. There were on board 207 men, and only 40 were ſaved, who came on ſhore on planks, 167 being drowned, among whom were the captain, Bride la Maire, and all the officers, except one pilot. There were three other Dutch Eaſt-Indiamen in great diſtreſs, but they ſuſtained no other damage than one of them loſing her main-maſt."

A gentleman juſt arrived from Paris ſays, he met about 200 likely young fellows (who had been inveigled into the French ſervice in London) at a village diſtant about nine leagues from that capital; they ſeemed to be moſtly Iriſh, in high ſpirits, and were going to fill up the brigade in the French ſervice.

Mr Walpole, the Britiſh miniſter at the court of Liſbon, it is ſaid, has embarked for England, and is daily expected. He is recalled at his own requeſt, which he made ſome time ago, giving for reaſon, that all his negociations with the prime miniſter, and remonſtrances to the king of Portugal, with regard to our trade, were quite ineffectual. Mr J——n B——w comes home with him, who has been twelve years there to no purpoſe, ſoliciting a large ſum of money due to him from that crown.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Jamaica we are informed, that there has not been known for many years paſt ſo fine a produce of ſugar as has been this laſt ſeaſon, there being no leſs than 130,000 hogſheads; a quantity ſo unexpectedly great, that the gentlemen of that iſland find a difficulty to get ſhips for the tranſporting it. It is to be hoped, that this abundance, like many of the products of our own country, will not be refined into a want!

A merchant in the city has received an order to buy up cloth to the value of 40,000l. for cloathing the Czarina's army.

Notwithſtanding the endeavours of the new aſſociation of noblemen and gentry in the north of Ireland, for letting their lands at a more moderate value, and the diſcouragement of monopolizers, the previous emigration has been ſo great in that part, that many parcels of land cannot be let even under this encouragement; and notwithſtanding the reputation lord Hillſborough merits as a good landlord, he has above 2000 acres at preſent unlet.

It is ſaid, that penſioner J——n is employed by a great perſonage to make the tour of Scotland, and that, when he returns, Dr Hawkeſworth is to compile the account of the wonders and curioſities he has diſcovered, in four volumes quarto.

It is humorouſly reported, that the correſpondence between Sir John Fielding and Mr Garrick, reſpecting the *Beggar's Opera*, commenced with the former's *officially* deſiring of the latter, that *Macheath* might be hanged, agreeable to the dark complexion of his crimes.—The manager in return pleaſantly remarked, that it did not ſeem *his* intereſt at preſent to carry conviction to ſuch lengths, whatever it might be the *knight's*; and therefore, without he could point out how *he* might likewiſe gain *four-ſcore hard pounds* by every execution of his favourite hero, he muſt beg leave to wave a ceremony ſo diſagreeable in every point of view.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, OCTOBER 1.

A letter from Whitehaven, dated September 22. fays, "We have had frequent violent gales of wind here for thefe eight days paft. Many veffels have arrived with the lofs of their maits, bowfprits, &c.; but none belonging to this part are loft: two or three in the channels were fuipected, till accounts came yefterday of their being fafe.—On Tuefday morning, and Thurfday night laft, the tide rofe feveral feet higher than it was ever known by any perfon living here.—It is reported, that a fhip from Ramfay, in the Ifle of Man, with ten paffengers, for Liverpool, was loft on Monday night upon the banks of Liverpool.—Another fhip from the fame part of the ifland, it is feared, ftruck the fame night on the Rots of Kirkcudbright, as fhe has not joined her port, and a wreck refembling her is caft upon that fhore."

On Wednefday fe'en-night, as a carter, belonging to Falkirk, was croffing the river Carron, his horfe and cart was overturned by the rapidity of the river, by which accident the poor man was unfortunately drowned. Next day a young man accidentally fell under a mill-wheel at Dunipace, and was inftantly crufhed to death. A young boy was killed in the fame manner at the bridge of Allan, near Stirling.

Extract of a letter from Dornoch, in the Shire of Sutherland, Sept. 16.

"This day failed from the Firth below this town, the fhip Nancy of Sutherland, George Smith maiter, with 250 emigrants from this county for New-York. The freight exceeds 600 guineas. Laft year another fhip failed from this county for Carolina with emigrants, who paid 650l. of freight. A third fhip is loading, if not failed, with emigrants from the confines of this county, and the neighbouring county of Caithnefs, alſo for Carolina. Befides all thefe, about 500 more left this country laft year for America, who took fhipping at Greenock and other places; and, what is to be greatly regretted, more are preparing to go next fpring.—If the antient chiefs, and leaders of the Highlands, were to lift their heads, and fee the defcendants of their brave and faithful followers, and companions in the field, thus deferting their native country, what would they not do to prevent it?—What would they think of thofe who, as proprietors, or their managers, under various denominations, are the means of unhinging that diftinguifhed affection which the antient Highlanders had for their chiefs and leaders, as well as for their native foil, by which alone thefe chiefs were able to fupport their weight and influence in the time of peace as well as war?—It is full time for the gentlemen of property to rouſe themſelves, and examine in perſon into the cauſes of emigration, which they will find to be many beſides raiſed rents, and endeavour to put a ſtop to ſo ruinous a practice, which drains the country in general, and the Highlands in particular, of its greateſt treaſure and ſtrength, their men; for the time will come, if not ſpeedily prevented, when the rent-rackers will know that man and induſtry will procure money where money cannot procure men." *Adver.*

Part of a letter from a gentleman in Strathſpey, dated Sept. 19.

——"I am thoroughly convinced that the emigration will ſoon be general in this country.—Two hundred and fifty emigrants ſailed the other day from Fort George, and 308 of the Macdonalds of Glengary and the neighbouring diſtricts, from Fort William. No leſs than eight or ten veſſels are hired this ſeaſon to carry off emigrants.—Eight hundred and forty people ſailed from the iſland of Lewis in July.——Alarmed at this, lord F——, their maſter, came down from London, about five weeks ago, to treat with the remainder of his tenants. What are the terms they aſked of him, think you? "'The land at the old rents; 'the augmentation, paid for three years 'backward, to be refunded; and his 'factor to be immediately diſmiſſed."—I have not yet learned whether he has agreed to theſe terms; but he muſt ſoon, or his lands will be left an uninhabited waſte." *Cal. Mer.*

We hear from Kennethmont, that, on Sunday laſt, as a gentleman's ſervant was riding a ſpirited horſe belonging to his maſter, betwixt Gordon hall and Leithhall, the horſe, by ſome means or other, took fright, and run off with the ſervant, who, not being able to manage him, he run over an old infirm woman, and unfortunately killed her on the ſpot.

On Saturday ſe'en-night, John Doratt, ſervant to William Sandiman and company, bleachers at Luncarty, near

Perth, was brought before one of his majeſty's juſtices of peace, in virtue of an information by the ſaid company, for ſtealing ſeveral pieces of white linen cloth from their field, and, upon being examined, confeſſed his having done ſo, whereupon he was committed to priſon.

We are informed from Culroſs, that, on Wedneſday ſe'en-night, a coal-pit belonging to lord Cochran overflowed with water, by which two men, who were in the bottom of the pit, unfortunately loſt their lives, one of whom had a wife with ſeven children, and the other a wife with eight. At the time this accident happened, his lordſhip was at the mouth of the pit, and being alarmed by a ſudden noiſe, looked down to ſee what was the matter, when he obſerved the water riſing with the greateſt rapidity, and had ſcarcely time to ſave his life by flight, it having riſen in a few minutes ſix feet above the mouth of the pit, and overflowed a great part of the country adjacent in ſuch a manner as to render travelling impracticable. It is not eaſy to conjecture where ſuch a vaſt quantity of water ſhould have been collected as to fill this pit, which is ſuppoſed to be at leaſt eighty fathom deep. Had the ſea been full, that circumſtance might have been aſſigned as the cauſe of this extraordinary phænomenon, as the pit lies pretty near it, but, at the time the accident happened, the ſea was at its loweſt ebb.

On Friday laſt, the circuit-court of juſticiary was opened at Perth by lord Auchinleck, when an indictment in the Porteous roll for Forfarſhire, at the inſtance of his majeſty's advocate, againſt John Ewan, ſon of John Ewan reſidenter at the waterſide of Montroſe, in the pariſh of Montroſe, and ſhire of Forfar, for the crime of ſtealing about 21 l. in notes from Mrs Scot of Roſſie. The panel petitioned the court for baniſhment, to which the advocate-depute, on account of his youth, and other favourable circumſtances, conſented; whereupon he was baniſhed to the plantations for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.—Next day came on the trial of Alexander Macnaughton, formerly reſidenter in Rotmell, in the pariſh of Dowally, and ſhire of Perth, accuſed of the murder of Donald Keir, ſon of William Keir in Rotmell [Vol. xix. P. 381.], which continued till nine at night, when the jury incloſed, and next morning returned their verdict, finding the panel *guilty*; upon which he was condemned to be executed on the 19th of November next, to be fed on bread and water till that time, and his body to be publicly diſſected and anatomized, in terms of the act of parliament. There being no other buſineſs at that place, the court ſet out on Tueſday morning for Aberdeen.

Yeſterday ſe'ennight the circuit court of juſticiary was opened at Jedburgh, by the right hon. lord Pitfour, with the trial of Mary Thomſon, daughter of the deceaſt George Thomſon labourer in Whitſome, late ſervant to John Johnſton riding-ſurveyor of the cuſtoms at Eymouth, indicted for child-murder.—She petitioned for baniſhment, to which the advocate-depute having conſented, on account of certain favourable circumſtances appearing, ſentence was accordingly pronounced, baniſhing her to the plantations for life, and adjudging her ſervice for three years. Thus ended the ſouthern circuit.

On Friday night arrived in town his excellency the right hon. lord viſcount Townſhend, maſter-general of the ordnance, and late lord lieutenant of Ireland; and next day his lordſhip went to view the caſtle, upon entering the gates of which, he was ſaluted with a diſcharge of the great guns. His excellency ſurveyed the fort, and particularly inſpected the ſtores, &c. The intention of lord Townſhend's viſit to this country is to examine all the forts.

On Tueſday was committed to the tolbooth of this city, by warrant of one of the lords of juſticiary, James Maclean, alias Mauchlin, a ſmuggler, who ſometimes reſides with his mother, a widow woman at Houſton, in the pariſh of Belton, and ſhire of Haddington, accuſed of having, with four other perſons, on the 12th of Auguſt laſt, broke into the houſe of a farmer at Dunmore Park, in the county of Stirling [Vol. xxi. P. 287.].—He is ſaid to have had the moſt active hand in contriving and perpetrating the above villainy.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

"I live in a pariſh within the bounds of Dalkeith preſbytery, and not many miles from Edinburgh. In this pariſh we formerly had the goſpel preached to us as regularly as any of our neighbours.

Our worthy paſtor, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, accepted of another charge in the neighbourhood, left us, and, on the firſt Sabbath of July laſt, our kirk was declared vacant according to the rules of the church.

"We did not indeed expect the immediate ſettlement of another in his room, but were contented with the thoughts of having ſermon once a fortnight, as is common in ſimilar caſes, till ſuch time as one was ordained.

"A majority of the parith has regularly come every Sunday ſince the 11th of July to the parith kirk, and has had ſermon only once ſince that time. We begin now to murmur not a little; and whether we have not ſufficient reaſon, let the impartial public determine.

"I ſubmit this matter to the ſerious conſideration of the preſbytery of Dalkeith in particular, and to the clergy in general. If any one will ſay we complain without reaſon, or aver that cuſtom, the rules of the church, or common ſenſe give ſanction to this, which I call neglect, I ſhall be ready to aver and prove the contrary.

"Our national church has already loſt many of its members; and ſure I am that this treatment will induce ſome of us to go in queſt of a more regular and certain place of inſtruction.

"From the inattention and remiſſneſs of the preſbytery of Dalkeith, we may draw this concluſion, that, where the flock does not produce food, raiment, &c. to the ſhepherd, he is indifferent though they become the prey of the devouring wolf or roaring lion.

Yours, &c. VERITAS."

Sept. 8. 1773.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. —. At Wells cathedral, John Hyde, Eſq; of Eaſt-Greenwich, lately appointed one of his majeſty's judges of the ſupreme court of Calcutta, to Miſs Seymour, eldeſt daughter of the right hon. and rev. lord Francis Seymour, and niece to his grace the duke of Somerſet.

—. At Caſtle Grant, in the county of Moray, Alexander Penroſe Cumming, Eſq; to Miſs Helen Grant, daughter of the late Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart.

DEATHS.

July 8. In Jamaica, Benjamin Hume, Eſq; aged 97.

Aug. 31. At Peterſburgh, count Peter Czernichew, elder brother of the two counts of that name, and who reſided many years in England as ambaſſador from that court.

Sept. 6. At Manheim, Joſeph Philip, count of Tour, Taxis and Valſaſſina, captain of the electoral Swiſs guards.

10. At Newcaſtle, the ingenious Mr John Cunningham, well known in the literary world for his beautiful paſtoral poems.

14. At Antwerp, prince Maximilian de Salm Salm, knight of the golden fleece, and a lieutenant-general in the imperial ſervice.

14. At London, lady Napier, relict of the late gen. Napier.

16 At Knightſbridge, James Farquharſon, Eſq; formerly an officer in the Scots Greys.

16. At Langley Park, Norfolk, in the 49th year of his age, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. and knight of the Bath.

21. At London, capt. James Pringle of the 1ſt regiment of guards.

24. At Bath, of a palſy, his grace the duke of Kingſton.—His grace ſucceeded his grandfather, Evelyn duke of Kingſton, March 5. 1725-6. William, his father, dying in the lifetime of his grandfather, at the age of twenty-one, July 1. 1713. leaving iſſue, by Rachel, the daughter of Thomas Brynton, Eſq; his grace and an only daughter, lady Frances, married to Philip Meadows, Eſq; eldeſt ſon and heir of Sir Philip Meadows, knight marſhal. His grace, on July 8. 1738, was conſtituted maſter of the ſtag-hounds on the north of the Trent; and, on March 20. 1741, was elected knight of the garter, and inſtalled on the 21ſt of April following, and made one of the lords of the bed chamber to his majeſty, which he afterwards reſigned. In 1745, his grace raiſed a regiment of horſe for the ſervice of the government. On a promotion of general officers, March 19. 1755, he was conſtituted major-general; and, on Feb. 4. 1759, promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.—At the coronation of the preſent king, Sept. 22. 1761, his grace carried St Edward's ſtaff.—On Jan. 10. 1763, he was appointed lord lieutenant of the county and town of Nottingham; and on the 29th of the ſame month was appointed ſteward and keeper of the foreſt of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in Nottingham-ſhire, in the room of the duke of Newcaſtle.—His grace married the hon. Miſs Chudleigh in 1769, by whom he had no iſſue.